Robert Minor's Fellow Workers Pay Tribute To a Fearless Fighter for Peace, Socialism

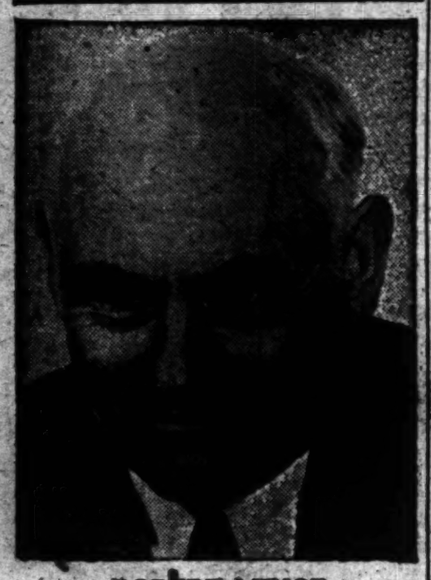
By ROB F. HALL

Singly at first, in couples and family groups, and at length in a constant stream, the comrades and fellow workers of Robert Minor came to St. Nicholas Arena yesterday to pay final tribute to a great fighter for peace, progress and socialism.

They remembered and revered Bob Minor as an outstanding leader of the Communist Party, for many years a member of its National Committee, a world renowned political cartoonist, journalist, pamphleteer and a frontline fighter for labor, democracy, for the Negro people.

The long solemn march by the flower-banked bier of Bob Minor began at 1 p.m. yesterday when his body was brought here from Ossining where he died Wednesday night. Many of those who came to view the body took seats in the auditorium and, talking quietly among themselves, waited for the memorial meeting scheduled for 5:30 p.m.

And the music the organ played as they waited included songs of



ROBERT MINOR

Spain that Bob Minor loved so well.

Present were many gray-haired veterans of struggles which "fighting Bob" had led. There were men and women in their prime, too, Negro and white. And there were youth, several of them proudly carrying the name of Bob, given them by their parents in honor of Robert Minor 20 years ago.

There were also children, many children who came with their parents bearing small floral offerings which were placed near the bier. Behind the bank of flowers rose an immense American flag which Bob Minor always maintained was the property of the whole people. A six-foot portrait of Bob Minor looked down at the audience from the stage.

Scheduled to speak for the Party at the meeting were Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Pettis Perry and Claudia Jones. Simon W. Gerson was listed to address the meeting on behalf of the N. Y. State Committee.

Other speakers included William Patterson, executive national secretary of the Civil Rights Congress; Dr. Harry F. Ward, veteran civil

(Continued on page 8)

Daily Worker

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Vishinsky Renews Plea For Cease-Fire Now

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Soviet foreign minister A. Y. Vyshinsky today again criticized the Indian resolution on prisoner exchange as failing to propose anything at all concerning a cease-fire in Korea. He again urged the first (political) committee of the Seventh General Assembly to put an end to the war and he declared that the Soviet Union draft resolution is "succinct and unambiguous." It says, he declared, "Stop the shooting on land, on sea and in the air."

Vishinsky said the UN delegates criticizing the Soviet Union's draft resolution had declared it is against peace in Korea. He said that could be the case only if the other members had put forward a cease-fire proposal and the Soviet Union had opposed it or vetoed it.

But such was not the case, continued Vishinsky. No other resolution before the UN called for a cessation of hostilities—not Washington's "21 power draft resolution," nor the Mexican resolution nor the Peruvian resolution, nor the resolution of India.

Only the Soviet resolution, he declared, calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities and sets forth the means by which it can be brought about.

IMMEDIATE ACTION

The Soviet text, said Vishinsky, calls for "an immediate cease-fire", not one that may be approached in the future, but a cease-fire on the basis of the Draft Armistice Agreement already approved by the belligerents. He said that point 12 of this Draft says the commanders in the fields shall issue an order calling for the immediate cessation of hostilities on land, at sea and in the air within 12 hours after conclusion of the armistice agreement.

Vishinsky criticized the speech of India's delegate, Krishna Menon, as having failed to convince the Soviet delegation of anything except that

(Continued on page 8)

Santa Fe Editor Proves Matusow Lied at '13' Trial

By HARRY RAYMOND

The police informer Harvey Matusow, a government witness in the Foley Square Smith Act trial, was dramatically confronted yesterday by a former Santa Fe, N. M. newspaper editor, who exposed him as guilty of plagiarism and purveying false testimony.

The editor, Will Harrison, called as the third defense witness, looked across the courtroom to where Matusow stood before the jury box. He identified Matusow as the man who, under the name of Harvey Matt, in November, 1950, sold him an article on Puerto Rico which, unknown to Harrison, had been lifted bodily from the April, 1948, issue of the Marxist magazine, "Political Affairs."

When he was shown the article last summer, Matusow denied under oath he had anything to do with it or with the "Santa Fe New Mexican," the newspaper in which the plagiarized article appeared.

Harrison also identified a bank draft for $12, endorsed by Matusow, which he said he ordered the newspaper's bookkeeper to mail to Matusow as payment for the article published in the paper's Nov. 30, 1950, issue.

Matusow had earlier denied knowledge of the check and refused to identify his endorsement

(Continued on Page 6)

CIO URGES WALTER-McCARRAN REPEAL

By GEORGE MORRIS

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec. 1.—The CIO convention, opening here today, unanimously passed resolutions calling for repeal of the Walter-McCarran immigration law. The convention also called for suspension of wage controls, but urged retention of controls on rent and prices of a selective list of raw materials. It also called for standby controls, to be applied if pressures for price increases become felt.

Another major resolution passed today called for support for a civil rights program and urged all national, state, city and local affiliates to form "committees on human rights." It called for an FEPC and anti-lynch legislation, and noted that even Eisenhower promised support of some form of FEPC law.

The resolution on the Walter-McCarran law, urging the same rights for naturalized citizens as for native-born, called for laws that would permit deportation of non-citizens only for "serious crimes."

Slated for passage tomorrow is also a resolution on thought-control, which is essentially a restatement of the CIO stand on the Smith and McCarran laws. That resolution says:

"We in the CIO reject the hysterical procedures and denial of basic individual rights that have been foisted upon us in the name of 'internal security.' . . . We denounce the trial of citizens by non-judicial public bodies on accusations of secret informants. . . .

"We call upon Congress to review and revise existing security laws such as the Smith Act and the Subversive Activities Control Act, so that the security of the nation shall be safeguarded against acts of sabotage and espionage without subjecting individuals to prosecution on the basis of speech and advocacy alone."

The struggle for control of the CIO between backers of executive vice-president Allan S. Haywood and UAW president Walter Reuther for the presidency of the CIO, continued with greater intensity.

(Continued on Page 6)

East Penn. Starts Fund Spurt

Individual members of the Eastern Pennsylvania District Committee of the Communist Party have collected among themselves $100 for our $50,000 fund campaign, and have issued a plea to all Communists in that district to "come to the forefront in this important fight."

The Committee's plea declared: "We greet the active response of readers of the Daily Worker and Pennsylvania Worker, among whom are members of our Party, to the Worker Fund Campaign. More money is needed if the only daily peace and anti-fascist newspaper east of the Rockies is to continue publication.

"We call upon all our members in all parts of Pennsylvania and Delaware to come to the forefront in this important fight. Let us guarantee the funds to print the Pennsylvania Worker and the Daily Worker. Let us also prepare to help increase the circulation of these papers."

Received over weekend $634.55
Total thus far $27,795.75
Still to go $22,204.25

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City; or bring them to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

This $100 contribution, plus another $20 and a $5, yesterday brought Eastern Pennsylvanians above the $1,100 mark in the campaign. They are shooting for $2,500.

Among other contributions yesterday was $15 from retired miners in the Ohio Valley "who remember the days when Gurley Flynn toured through the Ohio Valley carrying their fight from mining camp to mining camp."

The money comes from Wheeling, W. Va. Our reader who sends it writes: "It's a deep hurt each feels when he hears the news of the contempt charges against Gur-

(Continued on Page 7)

LERNER WORKERS VOTE 563-68 FOR CEASE-FIRE

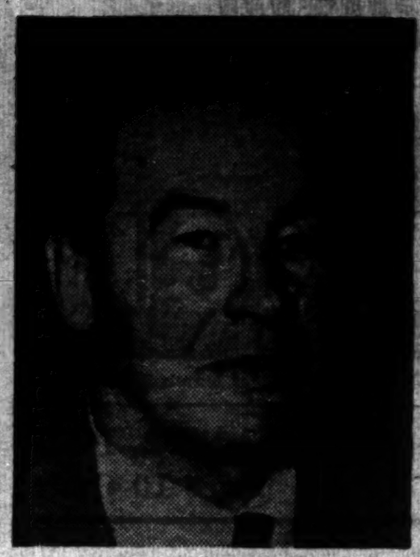
Members of Dist. 65 Distributive, Processing and Office Workers at Lerner's office and warehouse voted for an immediate cease-fire with discussions on prisoners of war to continue, by a vote of 563 to 68 with 94 abstensions.

Union Voice, the union's official paper, disclosed the sentiment was expressed in a ballot taken early in November.

The collection and counting of the ballots was supervised by a committee of shop stewards under the general supervision of the poll by representatives of the district office.

The stewards of the shop voted at a meeting Nov. 10 to communicate the results of their poll to General Eisenhower, President Truman and to UN officials.

PP Urges Unity in Fight on GOP Reaction



HALLINAN

One hundred and fifty members of the National Committe of the Progressive Party meeting in New York over this weekend enthusiastically adopted the proposals of Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, the party's candidates in the recent election, C. E. Baldwin and other party leaders, to wage an all-out, united fight against the program of reaction designed by the incoming Republican administration and Congress.

Pointing out that Eisenhower's appointments had placed the big anti-Roosevelt corporations in power, the party's national committee said, "The basic poltical problem is now to prevent the NAM, General Motors, Taft and company from turning the country into their own private preserve while making a shambles of the world with the warlike policies of Dules and MacArthur."

The national committee adopted a 7-point program for immediate action by the state organizations in cooperation with other groups:

1. Demand that General Eisenhower make good on his campaign promise to end the war in Korea at once.

2. Call on General Eisenhower for an American, and not a jim-crow, inauguration in accord with his promise to end segregation and discrimination in the District of Columbia.

3. Organize visits to incoming Congressmen before they return to Washington for the amendment of Senate Rule 22 to stop filibustering.

4. Visit incoming Congressmen with demands to end the wage freeze, fight against the proposed end of industry-wide bargaining, and to renew stronger price and rent controls.

5. Demand a cut in the arms budget and in indivdual income taxes.

6. Demand the end of the Walter-McCarran, McCarran and Smith Acts and an end to deportations.

7. Organization of state and city legislative and action conferences in preparation for the 1953 elections and sessions of the legislature.

MRS. BASS

Mine Mill Union Sees United Action as Main Labor Need

"Organized labor must unite as never before to fight for the welfare of all workers," declares The Union, newspaper of the independent Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, in an editorial entitled "A First Look at the Elections."

The editorial, which appeared in the issue of Nov. 17, states:

"In every discussion of the election results among working people, certain questions come up:

"Will the Republican victory mean more and worse anti-labor laws?

"Does Eisenhower's pledge, 'I shall go to Korea,' mean a sincere intention to end the bloodshed?

"What does the defeat of Stevenson and other labor-endorsed candidates mean for the future of labor political action?

"Almost every political observer from left to right agrees that two issues defeated the Democrats—corruption and Korea, and that the latter, the question of war or peace, was the biggest issue.

"The Democrats produced the issues with which the Republicans won. The Truman administration was stuck with the stigma of the Korean war, which it could have escaped only by producing a cease-fire before election day. Sensing the growing demand for peace, Gen. Eisenhower, addressing a labor audience in Detroit, spoke the sentence which many believe won him the election: 'I shall go to Korea.'

"It is clear that many millions of Americans now agree with the position taken by our International Union months ago—that peace is the central issue from which all other issues arise. The desire for peace became strong enough to override the long-time feeling of the common people that their fortunes were tied to those of the Democratic Party.

"Of course, the Eisenhower position on Korea was no different from that of Stevenson. He offered no solution, nor even a different approach. He merely struck a dramatic pose. He committed himself to nothing more than an airplane ride.

"The Republican victory, and the election of many reactionaries of both parties to Congress, means that open reaction has come to power. We can expect a stepped-up drive against labor unions and workers' living standards. Organ-

(Continued on Page 4)

Reproduced from The Union of Nov. 17, newspaper of the independent Mine, Mill and Smelter Worker.

Carolina Paper Asks Gov't Seek Korea Peace

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Dec. 1. — A demand for U.S. government action on "any reasonable proposal to bring about a settlement" in Korea was voiced here in an editorial page article in the "Twin City Sentinel" of Nov. 22. The article, written by Francis C. Anscombe, charged that "our government is not doing everything that it should do to bring the hostilities to an end."

Dissociating itself from any plan to 'end' the war by expanding it, the editorial asserts that "the mothers of our land are crying out that the war be ended."

The author condemns the U. S. government for its initial rejection of the Indian resolution on the repatriation of prisoners.

(The section of the article dealing with this reveals the author's mistaken belief that the Indian resolution could bring about a cease-fire).

Anscombe also denounces the tendency to reject peace proposals by the "Russians, the Chinese or anyone else" as 'the same old stuff.'

Excerpts from the "Twin City Sentinel" article follow:

" One is naturally averse to criticize our responsible officers of state. It is especially hazardous in these days to say anything which appears to support the Russians as one will be immediately accused of being a Red and a subversive influence.

"It is beyond question, however, that the public is growing restless over the Korean situation, and the opinion is being expressed that our government is not doing everything that it should do to bring the hostilities to an end.

"What is distressing is that whatever proposal is made by the Russians, the Chinese or anyone else, it is immediately rejected as 'the same old stuff.'

"For weeks the delegates from India at the U. N. have been in consultation with many other striving to discover a formula upon which hostilities might cease. For nearly 18 months the discussions at Panmunjom got exactly nowhere. In the meantime fighting continued, and last week there was a greater number of casulties than for a year or so.

"It is clear to all who will see that the UN cannot gain occupation of the whole of Korea without involving all mankind in a war of atomicbomb proportions. It is equally clear that the Reds cannot drive the UN forces out of Southern Korea. It ought to be clear that there is no possibility of restoring the integrity of the Korean Republic, so long as China and the USSR remain communistic, and there is no prospect that those regimes can be overthrown.

"What is the purpose of continuing the slaughter of our sons for an imposible situation? Winter is now upon the mountains of Korea. Our servicemen are suffering to degrees almost unbelievable.

"The mothers of our land are crying out that the war be ended. . . .

"The U. S. has no justification in assuming that the Reds o fNorth Korea have been defeated. Have we any right to think they must regard us as conquerors?

"If there are those among us who suppose that the U. S. has a devine mission to eliminate communism from the face of the earth, we think they are like King Canute trying to sweep back the incoming tide.

"If the U. S. persists in its refusal to consider proposals leading toward peace we shall soon forfeit the respect of mankind.

"It is high time that the public demand an explanation. Each month 47,000 men are being drafted: 1,200,000 have already seen service in Korea; nearly 20,000 have been killed in action, nearly 90,000 wounded; 13,000 are missing; more than half a million U. S. citizens are now in Korea; fighting has gone on for two years and three months; the end is not in sight.

"It is time someone demanded that our government pay the greatest heed to any reasonable proposal to bring about a settlement."

PEACE NOTEBOOK:

Aussie War II Vets Seek Reunion on Elbe

WORLD WAR TWO veterans of Australia, 60,000 strong, have moved to make the dream of the meeting at the Elbe, the dream of peace and understanding, come back to life again!

A communication from the Australian Legion of Ex-Servicemen and Women (Queensland State Council), asking for an actual physical re-union of American, British and Soviet veterans under the auspices of the United Nations, is now on the desk of the UN Secretary General, the governments of Australia and the major nations of the world.

At the Aussie Legion conference, attended by 71 delegates representing 49 organizations, the following resolution was unanimously carried and acted upon:

"Believing servicemen of the Allied Nations, backed by the people of their various nations, were the principal bearers and staunch fighters for high principles, we resolve that the noblest aim of the present age is to bring about international understanding. . . .

"Therefore, to correspond with Anzac Day, April 25, 1953, and our thoughts of those who heroically paid the supreme sacrifice, we make a plea for international understanding.

"To this end, we propose to ex-servicemen of all countries that their representatives meet together to witness the re-enactment of the joyous and historic meeting on the Elbe River, April 25, 1945, of U. S., Russian and British troops, and that the United Nations Organization be requested to make arrangements for the above proposal to be carried out."

What an ideal. The sheer simplicity of such a conference of veterans can kindle the imagination of the peoples of the world. Nothing that has happened since that delirious moment when Lt. Robertson of the U. S. and Lt. Sylvashki of the USSR threw their arms around each other has been able to wipe out for the people of the world the thrill of a vision of no more war.

The New York Veterans for Peace, who have held up the torch of the Elbe meeting for years and now see a re-union possible with the powerful initiative of the Aussie Legion, have requested interviews with the delegations of many lands and will urge them to push the Australian idea to the floor at once.

The men who led their countries in the fight against fascism can lead their countries in the battle for peace!

•

A Syracuse Sergeant's Last Letter . . .

THE SAME THEME of desperate perplexity is featured in a story in the Syracuse Herald Journal. It tells how Master Sergeant Jack Smith of that city in a letter shortly before his death, wrote "They tell us to take a hill—We take the hill—they tell us to retreat—We retreat—they tell us to take it again. The poor ROTC kids in this California division don't know what it is all about—Why doesn't someone tell them? . . . can't the newspapers do something—haven't you got a buddy on the Herald-Journal who can help these kids—somebody has got to. . . ."

Shortly after writing this letter worrying about the "kids" Sgt. Smith of Syracuse was killed on one of the hills. . . .

Negro Labor Council Votes Plan Of Struggle on Cultural Front

By ABNER BERRY

Man does not live by bread alone, and Negro workers leaven their struggle for equal economic rights with the culture of their people.

This is evidenced in the rich language used by speakers in the conventions of the National Negro Labor Council; in their reliance upon folk sources for images and similes; in the expressive lyrics and melodies of the gospel song and the joyous "jubilees."

But, more than this, the NNLC in its Cleveland convention, adopted a cultural program. Henceforth, the Council will seek to organize artists, material and outlets for the cultural output of Negroes now dammed up and frustrated by white supremacists who either ignore Negro culture or seek to subvert it into "entertainment" for rich whites.

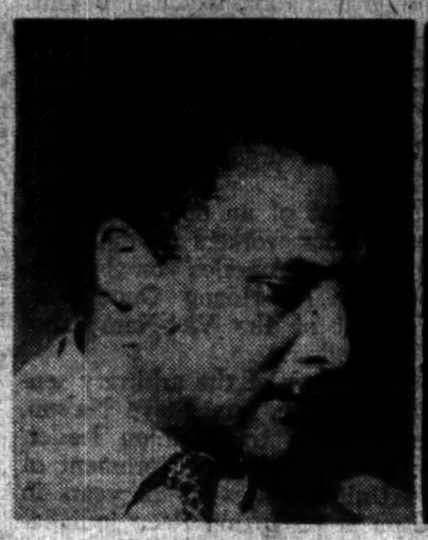
• • •

Paul Robeson, the outstanding American actor-singer whom the white supremacists have sought to "kill" as an artist, participated in the convention and revealed in his speech to the opening session the pioneering work of the NNLC in bringing artist and audience together. He said:

"You made it possible—in Berkley, Los Angeles, Seattle, Denver, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Chicago, Newark and other cities—for an artist to sing to thousands who had not heard him before in person. You made it possible when problems arose (there are still some people, you know, who think I ought to keep my mouth shut—even in song) you made the issue an issue for all Negroes and all men and women who love democracy and support the Constitution."

Robeson was joined in the convention by John Garth, III, a leading actor and vocalist, and William Marshall, the Negro actor who starred in "Green Pastures" and the movie "Lydia Bailey." At the final session of the convention, the three artists assumed the responsibility of beginning a National Negro Theatre as a section of the NNLC.

Marshall, a towering, handsome young man, told the convention of the plight of Negro artists today,



WILLIAM MARSHALL

PAUL ROBESON

being practically barred from radio, television and the movies. He proposed a national conference of Negro artists—musicians, actors and others—as the first step toward the theatre project. By seeking to organize and help open outlets for Negro artists, Marshall said, the Negro workers would bring "an additional force" to their struggles on the economic field.

The actor's statement had already been proved when a group of worker-actors unveiled a gripping one-act play for the opening session of the convention in St. Matthews Methodist Church.

The play had to do with the recruitment of a Negro worker to scab in a Chicago strike, the impact of his action on his family and his final reunion with his family and his fellow-workers against the employers and their agents.

The play was written by Oscar Brown, Chicago Negro writer, and was performed on a bare stage. But so realistic was the writing and the action that the tense audience cried during scenes where the Negro wife and mother fought alone for her husband's and her people's honor.

It was one of the best examples of art which grew directly out of the struggles of Negro workers and is a good omen of what is to come in the inevitable artistic renaissance that is just beginning.

The fact that the play was put on in a Negro church emphasized another side of the convention decision to fight for and promote Negro culture—there are tens of thousands of church auditoriums as natural outlets.

Indeed, for most Negroes in the U. S., the only cultural outlet has been, and is, the church.

Most Negro concert artists were first church soloists; the church organ and the Sunday school piano were the first steps for many Negro musicians toward professional recognition; and many Negro actors and actresses received their early training in skits, religious tableaux and Bible plays put on by church groups.

In recognition of this, Robeson announced, to accompanying applause of approval, that he was now a member of the choir of Harlem's Mother Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church.

And along with other speakers, Robeson urged the Negro workers to take a consistent interest in their churches and the problems of their churches in order that the churches and Negro labor should march together.

With this development, America should witness a flowering of Negro culture surpassing everything that has occurred in the past. The "New Negro" is fast coming into his own.

Lester Rodney is ill. His column, "On the Scoreboard" will be resumed tomorrow.

The Vote in Industrial Areas

(Continued from Page 5)

Korean casualty lists, but the sick condition of the textile industry as a result of the one-sided war economy, as well as the crushing taxes and higher prices, that undoubtedly cut so deeply into the votes in these industrial communities.

Eisenhower cynically exploited these facts. Speaking in Worcester on Oct. 20, he said:

"Anyone who says it is my purpose to cut down social security, unemployment insurance, to leave ill and aged destitute, is lying. I do promise . . . (the) halting of inflation, and through eventual lowering of taxes, to preserve for the people of the United States these security gains. . . . Never again must the crime of mass unemployment be visited upon our people. . . . We will enlist all the resources of the Federal Government to insure that this great nation is never again paralyzed by a great depression."

How could a trade union electoral policy of tailing the Democrats with their defense of the war in Korea, and their threadbare "prosperity" slogan, have had any other result? The electoral policy was the political reflection of the economic class-collaboration policies that have resulted in practice in subordinating all the economic issues to the war drive, with disastrous results for the employment, wages and working conditions of the textile workers.

Opinions of observers that McCarthyism also took its toll in the vote are not a surprising conclusion when one considers the groundwork laid by the witchhunt techniques and red-baiting purge pursued for years by top leaders of the textile unions.

(To be concluded)

FUND DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

ley. They all wish they had more to give, and promise more later. One miner remarked, if she can carry on the fight, we certainly can." He gave $2.

"Here in the valley, Gurley has always ben a symbol of courage and righteousness. Many remember the burning words of truth she spoke. Expect to hear from us soon."

From the west coast, one of the Los Angeles targets of local witch-hunt terror, Harry Daniels, sends $10 in the hope "this will help keep the only paper outside the Peoples World that fights for peace, democracy and freedom." There is another $5 from a Los Angeles reader, too.

A $10 contribution comes from a Puerto Rican worker in Ponce, Puerto Rico with the simple inscription: "My contribution."

And a New Yorker sends his 11th dollar in honor of "Fighting Bob" Minor, one of the great leaders of the Communist Party who died last week after a long illness.

"We must continue and intensify our fight for peace, for freedom of the Rosenbergs, amnesty for the Smith Act victims, and the many things that are needed for a better world," he writes.

A young electrical worker—in a "right-led union"—apologies for being late in sending his $5 contribution "to our wonderful paper."

"Without it, workers could never know of the struggles of their brothers and sisters all over the land; fighters for Negro freedom would be isolated in their struggles; and the cry for peace in one area would seem alone," he writes. "The paper which you so lovingly build and shape is lovingly received. But it is too much taken for granted."

Recently we told the story of the unemployed worker, one of "two Hunagarian brothers," who contributed his second $20 in this campaign because, as he said, though jobless, he could not afford to the "Worker-less." Yesterday, we received the third $20 contribution from him.

"Did not expect my letter, the first to any publication, to hit the headlines," he writes. "It gave me an unforgettable thrill. Am still jobless and yet am enclosing another $20 as I can't bear to see my little saving intact while our Worker is in danger. It is a powerful beaconlight, without which we would be groping in this dark age."

"Ten bucks isn't much," write two peace workers from Salt Lake City, Utah. "But it is all we can scrape together now, and will try to send more later. The Daily Worker gives us courage to fight harder for peace and a better life. We cannot let it be driven out of existence by the forces of raction."

The young worker from Melrose, Mass., who has been sending part of his pay check weekly until he has contributed his week's pay of $37.82, sent another $5, making a total of $25—"$12.82 to go," he writes.

The Sunnyside Freedom of the Press Committee, which previously contributed $74, came through again with $72. And the Rockaway section of the Communist Party collected $50.75 in view of the emergency in which the paper finds itself.

From Denver comes $30, of which $20 is from an old-timer who sends his second $20 contribution, while the other $10 is from another veteran supporter.

"The campaign is beginning to roll here; we expect to send more very shortly," writes the reader who is taking the lead in the campaign in the Rocky Mountain area.

From Rochester comes $51, and there is $2.50 from a Rochester reader.

A maritime worker came in with $30, and a group of seamen in Camden, N. J. came along with another $15. An east side group in Manhattan brought in $60, and another group—from Lower Manhattan which brought in $20 last week, came through with $50 Friday.

Some Brooklyn readers brought in $40.50 collected in behalf of Abner Berry's column; and another group of Brooklynites came up with $8.50. A garment worker brought in $15—$5 for Morris, another $5 for Berry and $5 in honor of Pettis Perry, Communist Party leader now on trial at Foley Square, who has been a frequent contributor to thee Daily Worker.

Queens County readers came in with $143, and there was another $10 from a group on 90th St., Queens.

Friends of the paper in west midtown area, Manhattan, brought in $18.25, and from the northwest Bronx came $20, half for Lester Rodney's column and half for Robert Friedman.

Several Brooklynites contributed $40 through Mike Singer, and five "admirers of Mike Singer" brought along $5.

Three Bronxites bring in $20 "for the paper which, despite mistakes and shortcomings," alone expresses the fervent hope of our people for peace."

There was $5 from Allentown, Pa.; $5, St. Petersburg; $5, Toledo; $11, a Phila. Professional; $10, G. M., Oxford, Miss.; M. T., South Bend, Ind.; another $5 Phila.; $20, from a group of Polish workers in Newark; $5, from a fellow journalist in Newark; $2 more from J. S., who earlier sent $25; and several anonymous contributions of various amounts from New York City.

'Limelight' And the Fight For Peace

Brooklyn

Dear Mr. Platt,

There seems to be some feeling among Marxists that Chaplin in "Limelight" failed to take as progressive a position as he had in some of his other most recent film. Letters printed in your column point to Chaplin's failure "to touch on social injustice," to take "a partisan position," to take "the side of the masses," or to deal with problems of imperialism and war.

Although I, too, felt that "Limelight" lacked a progressive political content, it is my belief now that Chaplin's espousal of the dignity of man, the beauty and richness of human relationships, the innate sanctity of human life, and his assertion that human dignity is achieved through the search for truth, comprise a philosophy which is indeed political and partisan.

In the imperialist world capital, where all human values are debased, where truth is crucified, human relationships horribly twisted and distorted; where life itself is only the means for making profit, Chaplin's appeal to life and humanity is a defiant challenge to the appeasers of the people. It is of necessity anti-war, anti-imperialist and therefore a weapon for peace. In forging this weapon Chaplin has taken his stand in the fight for peace, the paramount political problem of our day.

—N. E.

PERSONAL

(For the Rosenbergs)

By MATTHEW HALL

Two will be murdered unless you act,
(So little time, so much to do)
Two will be murdered, this is a fact,
(And the next to be murdered might even be you).

Freedom's not something you carve from a hillside
Or build on a plain with a spire to the sky,
Freedom's a letter you write to the President
Telling him firmly, "These two must not die!"

Who are the innocent, who are the guilty?
Cry out their names with each tick of the clock—
Martinsville Seven, Sacco Vanzetti,
Willie McGee — (even you in the dock),

High on their benches, the Judges are sitting,
The President, Governors, men of repute,
Holding a gun with an edge on the trigger
And you are the one they are aiming to shoot—

Don't turn around with your hands on your eyelids,
Unable to move and unable to scream,
Telling yourself it will soon be all over,
You aren't awake and it's only a dream,

It's you who will die though you think you are living,
It isn't a dream and you're really awake,
So do something—do something—speak out in anger,
And prevent a great crime for your own sweet sake.

(Reprinted from 'Jewish Life')

BRAZILIAN AND MEXICAN ART AT EXHIBIT DEC. 6, 7

The works of leading Brazilian graphic artists, never before exhibited in the United States, will be the feature of the Brazilian and Mexican Graphic Art Exhibit to be held Friday and Saturday, 1 to 7 p.m. at the Hotel Albert, 42 East 11 Street. Admission is free.

A symposium on Modern Art & the People will be held Sunday, 7:30 p.m. at the Hotel Albert.

Admission to the symposium is $1

Teachers in Philadelphia Ask Wage Increase

PHILADELPHIA.—Organized and united action for higher wages for teachers to meet the high cost of living, is underway here with the appeal for a "grass roots" movement among teachers sent out by staff members of Central High School.

The immediate impetus came from teachers' anger and indignation when the Board of Education proposed a $200 annual raise in face of teacher organizations universal demands for pay hikes from $600 to $900.

In a letter to all teachers throughout the city asking "concerted action" against the Board's proposals, the Central High teachers declared "We are shocked to realize the Board of Education is considering giving us a fifty-cent-a-day increase."

"We are fully aware that established teachers' organizations are alert to the critical situation. What we have in mind, however, is a grass roots action to supplement and lend impetus to the work of the organization."

In a recent crowded hearing before the Board of Education both teacher and community groups, presented demands for a substantial wage increase. The Philadelphia Federation of Teachers, AFL, is asking $900.

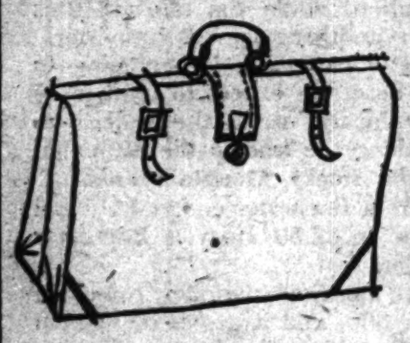
The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, besides supporting demands for a minimum $600 increase, asked the abolition of jimcrow schools and policies of segregation in the schools which add to the operating costs of the system.

Other groups supporting higher wage and improved educational facilities for Philadelphia's children included the Teachers Union (independent), the Progressive Party and the Committee to Preserve Our Schools.

annual labor bazaar

Biggest & Best Yet

THE BEST IN LEATHER



Cowhide • Saddle leather Hand tooled • Morocco Pigskin • Mexican • Kid Alligator • imported

Luggage, wallets, pocketbooks, key cases, gloves, belts, jewel boxes, watch straps, address books, portfolios, photo albums, overnight cases, briefcases.

BARGAIN PRICED

Donated by skilled union labor for the

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ANNUAL LABOR BAZAAR Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14

St. Nicholas Arena
69 WEST 66th STREET

******

TICKETS: *50 cents—children free—at all ALP clubs, union offices and at the*

PROCEEDS: Combat anti-Semitism, jimcrow, all forms of discrimination.

Bazaar Office:
1 East 4th St. GR 7-6964

AUSPICES: American Labor Party

Victor Perlo Writes On Israel's Future

The requirements for bringing Israel out of the economic crisis and setting her on the road to prosperity are discussed by Victor Perlo in the fourth article of his current series in the December issue of the progressive monthly, Jewish Life, just out.

The magazine's lead editorial urges action to win clemency for the Rosenbergs.

Other articles are: "The U. S.-Nazi Murder, Inc.," by Gerhard Hagelberg; the campaign against the McCarran-Walter law, by Alec Jones; "What Program for U. S. Zionism," by Louis Harap; "Los Angeles Routs Un-Americans," by George Lewin; an excerpt from an unpublished novel by Chaver Paver; and a review of Tenenbaum's **Underground: History of a People**, by Morris U. Schappes.

Report 1,500 Write-In Votes in Akron Area

AKRON, O., Nov. 30.—Final official returns on the Presidential voting for Summit County showed just under 1,500 ballots invalidated because of write-in votes.

All minor parties were barred from the Ohio ballot by a new law requiring some 500,000 signatures to place national candidates on the ballot.

Undoubtedly, a large share of the 1,500 invalidated ballots here must be attributed to write-ins for the Progressive Party ticket of Hallinan and Mrs. Bass, and for the Communist candidates, Gus Hall, for U. S. Senator, and E. C. Greenfield for Governor, for whom vigorous campaigns were conducted.

It is recalled that W. E. B. DuBois addressed the largest Progressive Party meeting here in four years during the campaign.

What's On?

Coming

HELP SAVE the Rosenbergs, demand Truman commute the death sentence. Hear prominent speakers at E.N.Y. Community Center, 606 Cleveland St., Brooklyn. Adm. free. Ausp.: E.N.Y. A.L.P. Tuesday, Dec. 2, 8 p.m.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC Third Anniversary. Hear Mrs. Charlotte Bass, Gerhard Hagelberg, Hope Foye and others at Yugoslav Hall, Sunday, Dec. 7, 7 p.m. Tickets at door $1.25, in advance $1 from the German American, 130 E. 16th St., New York City. ORegon 4-4476.

THE DAILY WORKER presents

JOHN PITTMAN
Foreign Editor

and a panel of Daily Worker writers: Abner W. Berry, Rob F. Hall and Bernard Burton.

in the second discussion of Stalin's article on the economic problems of socialism.

Subject: "The Law of Maximum Profits and the Economic Outlook for the U. S."

Friday, Dec. 5, at 8:30 p.m.

at YUGOSLAV HALL
405 W. 41 St.

Admission 50 Cents

Minor

(Continued from Page 1)

liberties fighter; Abner Berry, representing the Daily Worker; Samuel Sillen, editor, Masses and Mainstream; Hugo Gellert, artist and former colleague of Bob Minor on the old 'Masses' and 'Liberator'; Joseph North, was scheduled to preside.

Honorary pallbearers were announced as follows: William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis, Benjamin J. Davis, John Williamson, Jack Stachel, Gus Hall, Henry Winston, Bob Thompson, Gil Green, John Gates, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Irving Potash. Active pallbearers were to be announced later.

Joseph North reported that while Minor lay in state at Ossining, hundreds of the people of that upstate New York area visited the funeral home to view the body. Among them were Catholics, who knelt at his bier and said a prayer.

He was a "great man and a good man," said one who had known Bob as a neighbor during the 30 years he lived at Croton-on-the-Hudson.

Among the telegrams received was one from the Pittsburgh Smith Act defendants and one from the board of the Morning Freiheit.

A message from Jessica Smith, editor of the New World Review, stated: "I shall never forget meeting Bob Minor when he visited the Soviet Union in its early years, his ardent enthusiasm, his clear vision of what the new Socialist world that the people were building not only for themselves but for people everywhere."

Margaret Nelson, wife of Steve Nelson, who was scheduled to speak at the services, wired illnes prevented her coming. She said: "Bob Minor was our dearest comrade. We named our son after him. Steve and I pledge to carry on Bob's struggle for world peace and socialism."

Other messages read at the services included the following

Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass: "We come not to mourn the passing of our friend and a friend to humanity, Robert Minor, but to pay tribute to his memory. His was a life of service to migrant workers, city toilers and particularly the Negro people. . . .

"Such efforts as those made by Robert Minor for the equalization of justice and freedom will never be lost to the progressive cause; to the establihment of peace, and to the achievemnt of that better world of tomorrow."

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Shirley Graham: "The nation has lost a man of rare courage and ability at the time of its greatest need."

From editors and staff of National Guardian: "We assuredly speak for the whole Guardian family in every state in expressing our deepest grief that Bob Minor's long and great fight for justice and a better America is ended. He fought the good fight not only as a political leader but as a newspaper man in the finest American tradition."

Fred Ellis, artist: "Bob Minor has created his own monument—in politics as well as in art. And for Bob and those who have learned from him, the two are inseparable. We artists have long revered Bob's work and learned from it. I count myself among Bob's pupils, and as one of them I know that the monument Bob has created will always be an inspiration and an incentive to greater effort in our struggle for peace and progress.

Anton Refregier, artist: "No man ever dies if his life was concerned with the well-being of his fellow man. There is much Bob leaves to the artist, and much to the working class and to the whole of America. May we all learn from him well."

A group of furriers: "Please accept heartfelt condolences. . . . In appreciation of his struggles in behalf of the working class, we are contributing $25 to the Daily Worker of which he was former editor."

Rockwell Kent: "In the death of Robert Minor all mankind has lost a brave, great-hearted, utterly devoted friend. His final monument shall be that greater world and everlasting peace to which his life was dedicated."

John T. Bernard, former Congressman from Minnesota: "The cause to which he gave so much of himself has become a reality to countless millions. We who are still here shall yet earn the right to be able to truthfully say America our beloved country has joined the ranks of peace-loving nations."

John Howard Lawson: "We grieve for Bob Minor, but it seems more fitting to salute his unconquerable spirit. Wherever workers gather, wherever people struggle against oppression there will be something of Bob Minor."

Viet Nam Protests Frameup Sentence of Steve Nelson

The Viet-Nam General Confederation of Labor, which represents the entire organized workingclass of Viet-Nam, has protested the frameup "sedition" conviction of Steve Nelson, U. S. workingclass leader, and urged his immediate release.

The text of an open letter "to our brother workers of the United States of America" on the Nelson case by Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the Viet-Nam labor body, follows:

"The news of the arbitrary sentence imposed on Steve Nelson, Pennsylvania trade union leader, by the reactionary government of the United States to 20 years in prison is provoking deep indignation among the Viet-Nam working masses.

"In the name of all manual and intellectual workers of Viet-Nam, we strongly protest against this arbitrary measure and we demand that the Washington government immediately release Steve Nelson.

"We are convinced that despite the measures of fascist repression, the workers of the United States, faithful to the tradition of the first May Day heroes, will be able to defend Steve Nelson, thereby defending the interests of the American workingclass, as well as peace and democracy in the United States and throughout the world."

Vishinsky

(Continued from Page 1)

"our criticism was well taken, valid and just." He said that Krishna Menon had said the Indian solution and the Soviet resolution were the same thing or directed to the same aim.

"Our resolution is quite different from the Indian resolution," said Vishinsky. He said there was "not a drop of a demand for a cessation of hostilities or a cease-fire as a practical concrete measure" in the Indian resolution.

He said the Indian delegate had declared that his resolution was "opening the door to peace." But how does it happen, asked Vishinsky, that the Indian delegation found it impossible to recommend that hostilities be halted.

Krishna Mennon argued that if his resolution were approved, the first step toward peace would be taken, and that an armistice would be concluded immediately. Vishinsky said the experience of the Panmunjom talks gave no grounds to believe that an armistice agreement would be reached in a short time. "Barring a cessation of hostilities," he said, "it is impossible to budge from the deadlock in which we now are."

CHINESE, KOREAN VIEW

Furthermore, said Vishinsky, Krishna Menon's position might have been understandable if he had not known of the position of the Chinese People's Republic and the Korean Peoples Democratic Republic. However, now that he knows these positions, knows the Chinese and Koreans have declared that an armistice cannot be realized on the basis of the India resolution, to put forward the Indian resolution under such circumstances makes clear its "hollowness."

Vishinsky said the Indian delegate had represented himself as the representative of the Asian peoples, but was turning his back on the Asian peoples, on the Chinese and Korean peoples, by refusing to put in a call for an end to the war in Korea.

ALL MAGICOLOR PROGRAM
"WORLD FESTIVAL OF SONG and DANCE"
"The Whole Heart"
STANLEY

PAUL YUDITCH

Victim of McCarranism held without bail on Ellis Island concentration camp for 20 days wants to know if you'll be at the

MASS MEETING

To Protest the Walter-McCarran Law and Free the Ellis Island Seven

Tuesday, Dec. 9 — 8 pm
Webster Hall, 119 E. 11 St.

Admission 50c — Ausp.: American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

Three Years — German Democratic Republic

CHARLOTTE BASS — GERHARD HAGELBERG
KEIKO URABE — LOUIS HARAP

Songs by HOPE FOYE — *Other Prominent Speakers*

SUNDAY, DEC. 7 — 7 P.M.

Yugoslav Hall — 405 West 41st Street

Admission: $1.25 at door, $1.00 in advance from The German American, 130 E. 16 St., ORegon 4-4476

Robert Minor's Fellow Workers Pay Tribute To a Fearless Fighter for Peace, Socialism

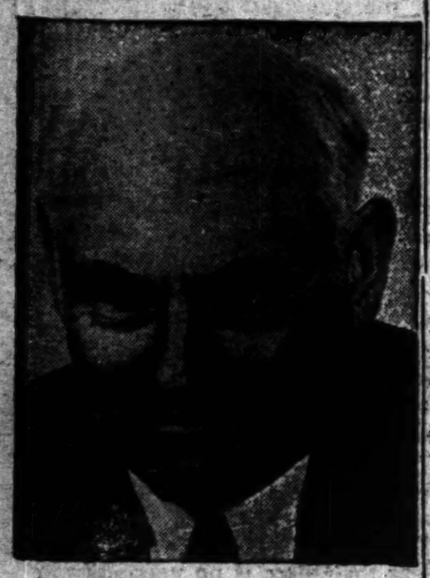
By ROB F. HALL

Singly at first, in couples and family groups, and at length in a constant stream, the comrades and fellow workers of Robert Minor came to St. Nicholas Arena yesterday to pay final tribute to a great fighter for peace, progress and socialism.

They remembered and revered Bob Minor as an outstanding leader of the Communist Party, for many years a member of its National Committee, a world renowned political cartoonist, journalist, pamphleteer and a frontline fighter for labor, democracy, for the Negro people.

By 5:30 p.m., more than 2,000 had gathered, packing the lower floor of the auditorium, for the simple and moving funeral services through which they expressed their love for Bob Minor, the man, and their resolution to carry forward the fight with which he was identified throughout his life.

The long solemn march by the flower-banked bier of Bob Minor began at 1p.m. yesterday when his body was brought here from Ossining where he died Wednesday night. Many of those who came to view the body took seats in the



ROBERT MINOR

auditorium and, talking quietly among themselves, waited for the memorial meeting.

And the music the organ played as they waited included songs of Spain that Bob Minor loved so well.

Present were many gray-haired veterans of struggles which "fighting Bob" had led. There were men and women in their prime, too, Negro and white. And there were youth, several of them proudly carrying the name of Bob, given them by their parents in honor of Robert Minor 20 years ago.

There were also children, many children who came with their parents bearing small floral offerings which were placed near the bier. Behind the bank of flowers rose an immense American flag which Bob Minor always maintained was the property of the whole people. A six-foot portrait of Bob Minor looked down at the audience from the stage.

The spirit of the meeting was expressed movingly by Elizabeth

(Continued on page 8)

Daily Worker

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UN Rejects Soviet Plan For Cease-Fire Now

By JOHN PITTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 1.—By a vote of 46 to 5, with eight abstentions, the Political Committee of the UN General Assembly today rejected the Soviet proposal for an immediate cease-fire in Korea. Instead, by 53 to 5, with one abstention, the committee accepted an amended Indian draft resolution which contains nothing about ending hostilities.

The abstaining votes on the Soviet proposal, which was submitted as an amendment to Article I of the Indian resolution, were Syria, Egypt, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Burma and Iran.

Before the vote, Soviet foreign minister A. Y. Vishinsky had pointed out the Indian resolution on prisoner exchange contained nothing about a cease-fire in Korea. He again urged the General Assembly to put an end to the war and he declared that the Soviet Union draft resolution is "succinct and unambiguous." It says, he declared, "Stop the shooting on land, on sea and in the air."

Vishinsky said the UN delegates criticizing the Soviet Union's draft resolution had declared it is against peace in Korea. He said that could be the case only if the other members had put forward a cease-fire proposal and the Soviet Union had opposed it or vetoed it.

But such was not the case, continued Vishinsky. No other resolution before the UN called for a cessation of hostilities—not Washington's "21 power draft resolution," nor the Mexican resolution nor the Peruvian resolution, nor the resolution of India.

Only the Soviet resolution, he declared, calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities and sets forth the means by which it can be brought about.

The Soviet text, said Vishinsky, calls for "an immediate cease-fire";

(Continued on page 8)

Santa Fe Editor Proves Matusow Lied at '13' Trial

By HARRY RAYMOND

The police informer Harvey Matusow, a government witness in the Foley Square Smith Act trial, was dramatically confronted yesterday by a former Santa Fe, N. M. newspaper editor, who exposed him as guilty of plagiarism and purveying false testimony.

The editor, Will Harrison, called as the third defense witness, looked across the courtroom to where Matusow stood before the jury box. He identified Matusow as the man who, under the name of Harvey Matt, in November, 1950, sold him an article on Puerto Rico which, unknown to Harrison, had been lifted bodily from the April, 1948, issue of the Marxist magazine, "Political Affairs."

When he was shown the article last summer, Matusow denied under oath he had anything to do with it or with the "Santa Fe New Mexican," the newspaper in which the plagiarized article appeared.

Harrison also identified a bank draft for $12, endorsed by Matusow, which he said he ordered the newspaper's bookkeeper to mail to Matusow as payment for the article published in the paper's Nov. 30, 1950, issue.

Matusow had earlier denied knowledge of the check and refused to identify his endorsement

(Continued on Page 6)

CIO URGES WALTER-McCARRAN REPEAL

By GEORGE MORRIS

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec. 1.—The CIO convention, opening here today, unanimously passed resolutions calling for repeal of the Walter-McCarran immigration law. The convention also called for suspension of wage controls, but urged retention of controls on rent and prices of a selective list of raw materials. It also called for standby controls, to be applied if pressures for price increases become felt.

Another major resolution passed today called for support for a civil rights program and urged all national, state, city and local affiliates to form "committees on human rights." It called for an FEPC and anti-lynch legislation, and noted that even Eisenhower promised support of some form of FEPC law.

The resolution on the Walter-McCarran law, urging the same rights for naturalized citizens as for native-born, called for laws that would permit deportation of non-citizens only for "serious crimes."

Slated for passage tomorrow is also a resolution on thought-control, which is essentially a restatement of the CIO stand on the Smith and McCarran laws. That resolution says:

"We in the CIO reject the hysterical procedures and denial of basic individual rights that have been foisted upon us in the name of 'internal security.' . . . We denounce the trial of citizens by non-judicial public bodies on accusations of secret informants. . . .

"We call upon Congress to review and revise existing security laws such as the Smith Act and the Subversive Activities Control Act, so that the security of the nation shall be safeguarded against acts of sabotage and espionage without subjecting individuals to prosecution on the basis of speech and advocacy alone."

The struggle for control of the CIO between backers of executive vice-president Allan S. Haywood and UAW president Walter Reuther for the presidency of the CIO, continued with greater intensity.

(Continued on Page 6)

East Penn. Starts Fund Spurt

Individual members of the Eastern Pennsylvania District Committee of the Communist Party have collected among themselves $100 for our $50,000 fund campaign, and have issued a plea to all Communists in that district to "come to the forefront in this important fight."

The Committee's plea declared: "We greet the active response of readers of the Daily Worker and Pennsylvania Worker, among whom are members of our Party, to the Worker Fund Campaign. More money is needed if the only daily peace and anti-fascist newspaper east of the Rockies is to continue publication.

"We call upon all our members in all parts of Pennsylvania and Delaware to come to the forefront in this important fight. Let us guarantee the funds to print the Pennsylvania Worker and the Daily Worker. Let us also prepare to help increase the circulation of these papers."

Received over weekend $634.55
Total thus far $27,795.75
Still to go $22,204.25

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City; or bring them to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

This $100 contribution, plus another $20 and a $5, yesterday brought Eastern Pennsylvanians above the $1,100 mark in the campaign. They are shooting for $2,500.

Among other contributions yesterday was $15 from retired miners in the Ohio Valley "who remember the days when Gurley Flynn toured through the Ohio Valley carrying their fight from mining camp to mining camp."

The money comes from Wheeling, W. Va. Our reader who sends it writes: "It's a deep hurt each feels when he hears the news of the contempt charges against Gur-

(Continued on Page 7)

LERNER WORKERS VOTE 563-68 FOR CEASE-FIRE

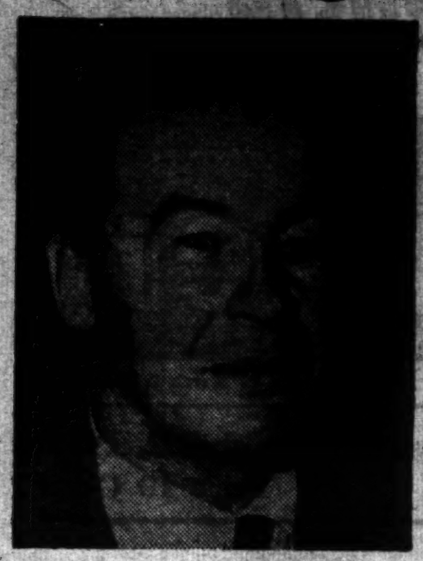
Members of Dist. 65 Distributive, Processing and Office Workers at Lerner's office and warehouse voted for an immediate cease-fire with discussions on prisoners of war to continue, by a vote of 563 to 68 with 94 abstensions.

Union Voice, the union's official paper, disclosed the sentiment was expressed in a ballot taken early in November.

The collection and counting of the ballots was supervised by a committee of shop stewards under the general supervision of the poll by representatives of the district office.

The stewards of the shop voted at a meeting Nov. 10 to communicate the results of their poll to General Eisenhower, President Truman and to UN officials.

PP Urges Unity in Fight on GOP Reaction



HALLINAN

One hundred and fifty members of the National Committe of the Progressive Party meeting in New York over this weekend enthusiastically adopted the proposals of Vincent Halliman and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, the party's candidates in the recent election, C. E. Baldwin and other party leaders, to wage an all-out, united fight against the program of reaction designed by the incoming Republican administration and Congress.

Pointing out that Eisenhower's appointments had placed the big anti-Roosevelt corporations in power, the party's national committee said, "The basic poltical problem is now to prevent the NAM, General Motors, Taft and company from turning the country into their own private preserve while making a shambles of the world with the warlike policies of Dules and MacArthur."

The national com ittee adopted a 7-point program for immediate action by the state organizations in cooperation with other groups:

1. Demand that General Eisenhower make good on his campaign promise to end the war in Korea at once.

2. Call on General Eisenhower for an American, and not a jim-crow, inauguration in accord with his promise to end segregation and discrimination in the District of Columbia.

3. Organize visits to incoming Congressmen before they return to Washington for the amendment of Senate Rule 22 to stop filibustering.

4. Visit incoming Congressmen with demands to end the wage freeze, fight against the proposed end of industry-wide bargaining, and to renew stronger price and rent controls.

5. Demand a cut in the arms budget and in individual income taxes.

6. Demand the end of the Walter-McCarran, McCarran and Smith Acts and an end to deportations.

7. Organization of state and city legislative and action conferences in preparation for the 1953 elections and sessions of the legislature.

MRS. BASS

Mine Mill Union Sees United Action as Main Labor Need

"Organized labor must unite as never before to fight for the welfare of all workers," declares The Union, newspaper of the independent Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, in an editorial entitled 'A First Look at the Elections."

The editorial, which appeared in the issue of Nov. 17, states:

"In every discussion of the election results among working people, certain questions come up:

"Will the Republican victory mean more and worse anti-labor laws?

"Does Eisenhower's pledge, 'I shall go to Korea,' mean a sincere intention to end the bloodshed?

"What does the defeat of Stevenson and other labor-endorsed candidates mean for the future of labor political action?

"Almost every political observer from left to right agrees that two issues defeated the Democrats—corruption and Korea, and that the latter, the question of war or peace, was the biggest issue.

"The Democrats produced the issues with which the Republicans won. The Truman administration was stuck with the stigma of the Korean war, which it could have escaped only by producing a cease-fire before election day. Sensing the growing demand for peace, Gen. Eisenhower, addressing a labor audience in Detroit, spoke the sentence which many believe won him the election: "I shall go to Korea."

"It is clear that many millions of Americans now agree with the position taken by our International Union months ago—that peace is the central issue from which all other issues arise. The desire for peace became strong enough to override the long-time feeling of the common people that their fortunes were tied to those of the Democratic Party.

"Of course, the Eisenhower position on Korea was no different from that of Stevenson. He offered no solution, nor even a different approach. He merely struck a dramatic pose. He committed himself to nothing more than an airplane ride.

"The Republican victory, and the election of many reactionaries of both parties to Congress, means that open reaction has come to power. We can expect a stepped-up drive against labor unions and workers' living standards. Organ-

(Continued on Page 4)

Reproduced from The Union of Nov. 17, newspaper of the independent Mine, Mill and Smelter Worker.

Carolina Paper Asks Gov't Seek Korea Peace

WINSTON - SALEM, N. C., Dec. 1. — A demand for U.S. government action on "any reasonable proposal to bring about a settlement" in Korea was voiced here in an editorial page article in the "Twin City Sentinel" of Nov. 22. The article, written by Francis C. Anscombe, charged that "our government is not doing everything that it should do to bring the hostilities to an end."

Dissociating itself from any plan to 'end' the war by expanding it, the editorial asserts that "the mothers of our land are crying out that the war be ended."

The author condemns the U. S. government for its initial rejection of the Indian resolution on the repatriation of prisoners.

(The section of the article dealing with this reveals the author's mistaken belief that the Indian resolution could bring about a cease-fire).

Anscombe also denounces the tendency to reject peace proposals by the "Russians, the Chinese or anyone else" as 'the same old stuff.'

Excerpts from the "Twin City Sentinel" article follow:

"One is naturally averse to criticize our responsible officers of state. It is especially hazardous in these days to say anything which appears to support the Russians as one will be immediately accused of being a Red and a subversive influence.

"It is beyond question, however, that the public is growing restless over the Korean situation, and the opinion is being expressed that our government is not doing everything that it should do to bring the hostilities to an end.

"What is distressing is that whatever proposal is made by the Russians, the Chinese or anyone else, it is immediately rejected as 'the same old stuff.'

"For weeks the delegates from India at the U. N. have been in consultation with many other striving to discover a formula upon which hostilities might cease. For nearly 18 months the discussions at Panmunjom got exactly nowhere. In the meantime fighting continued, and last week there was a greater number of casulties than for a year or so.

"It is clear to all who will see that the UN cannot gain occupation of the whole of Korea without involving all mankind in a war of atomicbomb proportions. It is equally clear that the Reds cannot drive the UN forces out of Southern Korea. It ought to be clear that there is no possibility of restoring the integrity of the Korean Republic, so long as China and the USSR remain communistic, and there is no prospect that those regimes can be overthrown.

"What is the purpose of continuing the slaughter of our sons for an imposible situation? Winter is now upon the mountains of Korea. Our servicemen are suffering to degrees almost unbelievable.

"The mothers of our land are crying out that the war be ended. . . .

"The U. S. has no justification in assuming that the Reds o fNorth Korea have been defeated. Have we any right to think they must regard us as conquerors?

"If there are those among us who suppose that the U. S. has a devine mission to eliminate communism from the face of the earth, we think they are like King Canute trying to sweep back the incoming tide.

"If the U. S. persists in its refusal to consider proposals leading toward peace we shall soon forfeit the respect of mankind.

"It is high time that the public demand an explanation. Each month 47,000 men are being drafted: 1,200,000 have already seen service in Korea; nearly 20,000 have been killed in action, nearly 90,000 wounded; 13,000 are missing; more than half a million U. S. citizens are now in Korea; fighting has gone on for two years and three months; the end is not in sight.

"It is time someone demanded that our government pay the greatest heed to any reasonable proposal to bring about a settlement."

PEACE NOTEBOOK:

Aussie War II Vets Seek Reunion on Elbe

WORLD WAR TWO veterans of Australia, 60,000 strong, have moved to make the dream of the meeting at the Elbe, the dream of peace and understanding, come back to life again!

A communication from the Australian Legion of Ex-Servicemen and Women (Queensland State Council), asking for an actual physical re-union of American, British and Soviet veterans under the auspices of the United Nations, is now on the desk of the UN Secretary General, the governments of Australia and the major nations of the world.

At the Aussie Legion conference, attended by 71 delegates representing 49 organizations, the following resolution was unanimously carried and acted upon:

"Believing servicemen of the Allied Nations, backed by the people of their various nations, were the principal bearers and staunch fighters for high principles, we resolve that the noblest aim of the present age is to bring about international understanding. . . .

"Therefore, to correspond with Anzac Day, April 25, 1953, and our thoughts of those who heroically paid the supreme sacrifice, we make a plea for international understanding.

"To this end, we propose to ex-servicemen of all countries that their representatives meet together to witness the re-enactment of the joyous and historic meeting on the Elbe River, April 25, 1945, of U. S., Russian and British troops, and that the United Nations Organization be requested to make arrangements for the above proposal to be carried out."

What an ideal. The sheer simplicity of such a conference of veterans can kindle the imagination of the peoples of the world. Nothing that has happened since that delirious moment when Lt. Robertson of the U. S. and Lt. Sylvashki of the USSR threw their arms around each other has been able to wipe out for the people of the world the thrill of a vision of no more war.

The New York Veterans for Peace, who have held up the torch of the Elbe meeting for years and now see a re-union possible with the powerful initiative of the Aussie Legion, have requested interviews with the delegations of many lands and will urge them to push the Australian idea to the floor at once.

The men who led their countries in the fight against fascism can lead their countries in the battle for peace!

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A Syracuse Sergeant's Last Letter . . .

THE SAME THEME of desperate perplexity is featured in a story in the Syracuse Herald Journal. It tells how Master Sergeant Jack Smith of that city in a letter shortly before his death, wrote "They tell us to take a hill—We take the hill—they tell us to retreat—We retreat—they tell us to take it again. The poor ROTC kids in this California division don't know what it is all about—Why doesn't someone tell them? . . . can't the newspapers do something—haven't you got a buddy on the Herald-Journal who can help these kids—somebody has got to. . . ."

Shortly after writing this letter worrying about the "kids" Sgt. Smith of Syracuse was killed on one of the hills. . . .

Nelson Again Faces Removal To Dungeon

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 1. — The trial of Steve Nelson, Ben Careathers and three other members of the "Pittsburgh 5" under the witchhunting Smith Act was delayed today until after New Year's. The delay brings the sharp danger that Nelson will again be sent to the dungeon "hole" in the county workhouse at Blawnox, Pa. He was placed in the "hole" for a nine-day stretch on a prison frameup some weeks ago. He was rescued after three days by a court order to permit him to work on his trial defense.

The trial delay may bring a new prosecutor. The former steel worker and the four other workingclass leaders may be prosecuted by appointees of Eisenhower's new attorney General, who takes office next month.

The trial delay was announced by Chief Judge Gourley of the U. S. District Court for western Pennsylvania after the handcuffs had been taken off Nelson and he came into court with Careathers, William Albertson, Irving Weissman, and Jim Dolsen, his co-defendants.

Judge Stewart, who conducted the first stages of the trial, is still sick, said Gourley, and no other judge is available in the third circuit.

A trail judge is being sought by Justice Harold Burton of the U.S. Supreme Court, he added.

The defendants will be given a 30-day notice before the trial begins anew.

The new judge will pick his jury from a new panel not yet selected.

Judge Stewart's illness saved the prosecutors from an embrassing situation. It seemed probable the judge would be unable to swear in a jury from the old panel. Five of the six jurors tentatively selected had admitted prejudice and the defense had not usd any of its peremptory challenges.

The Real Way to Clean Up The New York Waterfront

By GEORGE MORRIS

WHEN THE HEADLINES proclaimed last week that a New York dock strike was under way in protest against the planned waterfront probe of the New York State Crime Commission, the immediate impulse was to feel ashamed of our labor movement. There is a great deal to be ashamed of, especially of some of the things in the waterfront unions, but it is necessary to have a closer look at the facts to place the blame where it belongs.

The first important fact is that the same gang of officials of the International Longshoremen's Association which unsuccessfully tried to break the rank and file strike a year ago is the very group that called the one-day stoppage when the state commission's subpoenas were being served. The ringleaders are the two Bowers—Mickey Bowers who was convicted for a payroll holdup, and his cousin, Harold Bowers, delegate of the "pistol local," Local 824 of the ILA, who was arrested on charges of having part in the stickup. These two, and several associates who run Local 824, covering mainly the big passenger liner docks on the Hudson north of 42nd St., are "King" Joe Ryan's closest henchmen. Last year, when Ryan tried a breakthrough with strikebreakers, it was the Bowers gang he mobilized to try it, with the help of an army of police, of course.

Second, it is ridiculous to take for granted the claim that 1,000 longshoremen respected Bowers' strike call. The local has about that many members, of whom only a small fraction usually work when there is a ship in port. The Bowers gang, jointly with strong arm operators and in league with hiring bosses, has a monopoly of the jobs in that area. It says who should and who shouldn't work.

No one who wants to earn a day's pay (or value) his life dares disrespect a signal from

(Continued on Page 4)

Labor Unity to Meet New Perils Urged By Gold at Fur Union Meet

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 1.—A demand for unity of AFL, CIO and independent unions on a progressive program and policy to meet the serious dangers to the labor movement and the nation resulting from the recent elections, highlighted a report submitted today by President Ben Gold to the semi-annual meting of the International Executive Board of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union at the Hotel President in that city.

The report noted that all sections of the union had won substantial wage increases and other important contract improvements since its convention in May of this year.

Gold's report lauded the courage of the Negro menhaden fishermen of the South who have been on strike for seven months. From every point of view, the report said, "this struggle must be considered one of the most important struggles of the labor movement."

The results of the election make it imperative for the leaders of the labor movement to make an honest and frank analysis and re-evaluation of the program, policies and tactics they have been following for the past few years on the economic and political fields, the report said.

It added it must be clear to any intelligent leader of the CIO and AFL that in repudiating the program, policies and activities of the Truman-Acheson administration, their policies had also been rejected, for there was no difference between the "Truman-Acheson

(Continued on Page 6)

6-MONTH GEN. CABLE STRIKE ENDS WITH SIGNED PACT

ROME, N. Y., Dec. 1.—A signed contract finally brought the six-month-old General Sable strike to an end on Thanksgiving night. Representatives of the United Electrical Workers and the company reached the accord, subject to ratification by cable workers in Rome, Los Angeles and Emeryville, Calif.

The new pact provides a 5-cent hourly wage increase, a completely new $110 a month pension plan for retiring workers, a third week's vacation for employes with 15 years of service and a number of other fringe benefits.

Most important of all, it enables the 2,500 cable workers to go back with the protections of their seven-year-old UE contract intact. The strike began on June 1 after the company made 60 demands for changes in the pact. These demands would have destroyed seniority protections, crippled the grievance machinery and given the company unlimited power to speedup.

During the six months of strike, Cable Corp. bosses tried everything in the book to break the strike and the union, including a company-inspired raid by the AFL machinists, a tremendous redbaiting campaign aimed at the union's leadership and particularly at UE International representative Michael Jimenez, a back-to-work movement sparked by huge newspaper advertisements and planted stories both in the press and on the radio, and finally a doublecross in which management reneged on agreements it reached with the Mayor of Rome.

The raid was crushed by the workers in an NLRB election; the redbaiting fell on deaf ears; the back-to-work movement failed to produce enough workers to put the Cable plants back into production; and the company finally had to agree to the same contract terms which it had repudiated only a week ago.

15 NOTABLES PROTEST BAIL DENIAL TO NON-CITIZENS

Fifteen prominent Americans added their voices to the mounting protest at the Walter-McCarran Law jailing without bail of of eight non-citizens, it was announced today by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born.

In a telegram to Attorney General James P. McGranery, bail was urged for Frank Borich, Paul Judfitch, Sam Milgrom, Michael Nukk, Jack Schneider, Joseph Siminoff, and Harry Yaris, of New York, and Katherine Hyndman, of Gary, Indiana.

Mrs. Hyndman is imprisoned in the county jail at Crown Point, Indiana, while the seven men are jailed in the McCarran wing at Ellis Island.

The Committee also announced that a mass protest meeting will be held Tuesday, Dec. 9, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11 Street, to win freedom for those denied bail.

The signers of the telegram are: Prof. Rudolf Carnap, Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.; Arnaud D'Usseau, playwright; Rev. W. Arthur Faus, Williamsport, Pa.; Prof. Josephine M. Gleason, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. and John T. Gojack, International Representative, UERMA, Fort Wayne, Ind. Also Rev. Albert J. Hallington, Danbury, Conn.; Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, Chicago; Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit; Prof. Louis C. Karpinski, Retired professor University of Michigan, and Rockwell Kent, artist, Au Sable Forks, New York also Rev. John H. Lathrop, Brooklyn; Dr. John A. Maynard, New York; Willard B. Ransom, attorney, Indianapolis; Prof. Vida D. Scudder, Wellesley College, and Rev. Walter A. Smith, Rio, Wisconsin.

The 15 brought to 35 the number of religious and labor leaders, educators and cultural figures who have communicated their sentiments to the Attorney General in these cases.

Originally there were eight men held on Ellis Island but the Immigration Service freed Andrew Dmytryshyn on Nov. 25, the day before court action was to be heard in his case.

Bishop on Coast Hits Those Who Seek War Spread

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 1.—Anti-Sovieteers who would break off truce negotiations in Korea and extend the Korean conflict to China are "counselors of doom."

The Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, presiding bishop of the U. S. Episcopal church, blasted these "counselors" in a press conference here and said, "I think it is imperative that we keep on negotiating.

"We must continue talking—in Korea, in the UN and elsewhere. Somehow we may arrive at a settlement without war."

To break off negotiations, Bishop Sherrill said, would be fatal, and if peace is to be won in the world, those who advocate excluding the Soviet Union from the United Nations must be defeated.

Rank-File Food Workers Ask AFL, CIO Leaders Weld Unity

The CIO and AFL were urged by rank-and-file food industry workers yesterday to take action toward labor unity in order to combat anti-labor and pro-war forces. In identical wires to the national CIO convention, AFL President George Meany and Hugo Ernst, president of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers, the workers also urged consideration of the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party.

One of the initiators of the group message expressed the hope that similar unity appeals to both AFL and CIO would be made from many other shops, local unions and groups of workers.

In one shop, 36 out of 40 food workers signed the unity plea. The wires were signed by members of two unions in the food industry.

The text of the wire follows:

"Due to the recent setback of labor in this past election, we, a group of culinary workers, urge you to promote unity between CIO and AFL in order to be most effective in combatting the anti-labor and anti-peace forces.

"We also wish to urge you to carefully consider the possibility of forming a Farmer-Labor Party before the next elections to help us realize better housing, lower living costs and the preservation and strengthening of our unions."

Rosenberg Attorney's Argument for New Hearing Deferred to Today

A court appearance by counsel for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was postponed from yesterday to this morning (Tuesday) at 11, when Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan will hear their application for a new hearing to reverse the death sentence. The defense show-cause order was transferred to Judge Ryan after Judge Irving Kaufman asked to be relieved of acting on the motion. It was Kaufman who sentenced the Rosenbergs to death on trumped-up "atombomb espionage" charges. Emanuel H. Bloch, defense counsel for the Rosenbergs, charged in his affidavit that Kaufman showed prejudice when, in sentencing them, he declared, "I consider your crime worse than murder."

Ten thousand Trieste workers, members of the Metallurgical Union, Confederation of Syndicalist Unions, and other labor organizations have asked clemency and freedom for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case has been notified.

They include 3,700 workers at the San Marco shipyards, 2,000 workers at the St. Andrea Machine shops, 1,300 workers at the Arsenale shipyards, 1,300 workers at the ILVA steel mills, 800 workers at the San Rocco shipyards, and 800 Standard Oil Co. workers. They were joined by 400 delegates to the second Congress of the Union of Democratic Women of Trieste.

The Committee also released statements from foreign intellectuals and organizations who have added their voices to the growing demand for clemency by President Truman for the Rosenbergs. They include:

E. M. White, English Justice of the Peace: "I am very strongly in sympathy with every effort being made to establish their innocence. I loathe communism and the Russian form of government but I hate injustice against anyone enacted by any judiciary."

Prof. Maurice Dobb, Trinity College, Cambridge, England:

(Continued on Page 6)

Letters from Readers

Malan-Ville In the U. S. A.

Philadelphia

Editor, Daily Worker:

The New York Times ("All the news that's fit to print") recently carried an eight-column, picture-display story about the new U. S. Steel plant, and new Levittown housing development in the Delaware River Valley, 25 miles north of Philadelphia. The Times story was head-lined: "The Coming of a New Steel Plant Near Morrisville, Pa., Also Brings a New Community."

The Times did not find it was fit to print that this new Levittown is completely white. Nor that it is being built at open shop rates, via injunctins that were obtained against picketing A. F. L. Building Trades Workers.

Nor did the Times report that the Philadelphia Council of the National Negro Labor Council announced last spring that it was making the new Fairless U. S. Steel plant at Morrisville its major concentration for Philadelphia's share of the N.N.L.C. fight for 100,000 additional jobs for NeNgroes in the U. S.

It seems to me that the white millionaires who run the Times, the Philadelphia Inquirer, and the rest of the big business press were called to account for their role in the white supremacy plot that is undermining democracy for everybody in the U. S. A.

At Levittown, a Malan-ville "apartheid" city is being built, not in South Africa, but right here in the United States.

Yet the Times glorifies this Malan-ville all over its pages. And nearby papers, like the Philadelphia Inquirer, are glad to collect tens of thousands of dollars for the full page ads that announce Levittown as "the most perfectly planned community in America."

Isn't it time for the C. I. O. Newspaper Guild, and all unions, and all decent people, to call the "free press" in the U. S. A. to account, and demand that they do something themselves about the Negro job fight. And in the first place, by breaking down their own lily-white staffs, and beginning to hire Negro writers and editors and really begin to publish "All the news that's fit to print."

Walter Lowenfels

Mine-Mill

(Continued from Page 2)

ized labor must now unite as never before to fight for the welfare of all workers.

"This should mean, and we may hope it will mean, the end of a period in which leaders of the big labor federation have put aside struggle, for the most part, in return for supposed political influence.

"Our union recognized the fallacy of this position. We refused to become part of the tail to the Democratic Party kite, and were expelled from the CIO as a result. We have recognized also that labor political action can be really effective only when the candidates offer clear-cut choices on issues directly affecting the welfare of working people.

"We doubt that the logic of events will permit any such alliance to be formed with Eisenhower as that which has sapped the strength of labor during the Truman period.

"If the Republican victory results in a degree of labor unity on major issues, then the working people will have recovered their strongest weapon."

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

Bob Minor: Pioneer Among Pioneers

ONLY THE COMMUNIST PARTY, the party whose scientific world outlook is based on the working class, could have produced Robert Minor, whose death last week is mourned everywhere by men of good will.

This tall son of the Texas plains was an artist who in his youth refused to wear the dollar-lined uniform of the employers. He scorned the know-nothing jimcrowism of his native state along with the anti-working class terror that greeted every attempt of workers to organize and better their living conditions. Inquisitive and restless, sensitive and energetic, Minor, though stricken with a crippling heart ailment, remained buoyant and boyish to the end of his 68 years.

I visited Bob and Lyda (his wife, companion, comrade, critic and constant attendant) last in August of this year, and talked with them while Bob sat with his legs crossed Indian-style in a canvas lounge chair, his body rocking forward and backward as the conversation progressed. Even his sitting position reminded one of youth.

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AT ONE POINT in the conversation, Bob asked us (my wife, Rosalie, and 14-year-old son, Peter, Lydia and myself):

"What do you think is today the most heroic occupation or profession in the world?"

And he smiled broadly, rocking back on his crossed legs until his back rested against the back of the canvas chair, awaiting our answer.

Some said "doctor." Another said, "engineer." And the discussion finally arrived at Steve Nelson, the Pittsburgh political prisoner whose "crime" was being a working class organizer.

It was pointed out by one of us that Steve's profession, the scientific one of organizing and educating the working class in its class responsibilities and ultimate political victory, seemed most heroic since even the doctor and the engineer and, in fact, all of society depended on how well and how efficiently these professionals worked.

Bob's hand came down upon his thigh with a whack. "That's what I was waiting to hear," he said, through an approving smile. "For Steve and the professional Communist organizers are fighting for peace, and what could a doctor or any other scientific worker do with his profession if the world is not saved from a disastrous war?"

We talked longer maybe than we should have, considering that Bob's schedule allowed him a minimum of visitors and talking time for fear of putting too great a strain on his ailing heart.

We talked of the Korean prisoners of war who were literally making picket signs with their own bodies to let the world know of their predicament. And we spoke of the numerous Communist and working class leaders who were faced with jail and who would go to jail rather than betray the cause of peace for the blandishments of Judas gold dangled by the frightened jailers. Heroes . . . heroes all, we concluded.

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BOB MINOR was made of that stuff. He had not winced at giving up his lush contract with the Old New York World when his boss had asked him to draw a strike-breaking cartoon against a strike of Jewish workers. This was before the founding of the Communist Party, when Minor still considered himself "a philosophical anarchist."

Bob told me about the incident once, about the hundreds of dollars he drew a week as just a kid in the newspaper business but known as the best political cartoonist in the country. "At that time," he told me, "there were not many young men who had as much money as I did."

But Bob saw himself as a worker and would not betray his class. He would not be bought. Turning to writing, he went to Europe during World War One as a correspondent.

For denouncing the war and greeting the victorious Russian Revolution he was sentenced to death by a military tribunal. After world protests, the famous American journalist, Lincoln Steffens, intervened with President Woodrow Wilson and won Bob's release. Steffens, in his autobiography, writes that he later met Bob on the street in Paris and was told by Bob:

"I appreciate what you did, Steff, but I hope you didn't do it out of sentiment."

This was typical of Bob Minor: he wanted to be understood in his motives much more than he sought middle class sympathy.

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AND HE WAS inquisitive of the motives of others.

When the Garvey movement, the Universal Negro Improvement Association, was in its hey day, and Chicago Negroes were supporting it en masse, Minor tried to study it from the inside. He frequented Garvey meetings, questioned Garveyite speakers and compiled a mass of data indicating why Negroes followed Garvey and what they wanted. So in 1926 he wrote an article for the "Workers Monthly" in which he argued for Communists putting forth special demands for the Negro people.

The Negro people, Minor contended, were a land-hungry people and represented a force to be won by the working class.

Five years later he was leading the fight to free the Scottsboro defendants.

I remember sitting in the court room in West 151 St. in Harlem when the Mayor's Committee on Harlem held its hearings following the outbreak of March 19, 1935, and seeing Bob take his seat in the well of the court and assume the role of prosecutor of the jimcrow system. Bob's brief case was full of evidence that jimcrow was rampant and he sharply questioned the jimcrow employers and the city officials who were summoned. The result of the hearings was a report that was too hot for the city to publish. Meantime the "white only" signs were removed from many jobs at the time.

Artist, writer, editor, fighter—MAN—Communist man. That was Robert Minor. He came from Texas, but he was no Texan in the narrow sense. He was more American than a Wild West movie, but he was more than just American. As a Texan, Bob Minor represents what that big state can become; and as an American he was the fighter for a dream who fought as he dreamed and never stopped dreaming. He represented to the world the dream that is always becoming. He was the son of pioneers and he continued to be a pioneer among pioneers.

THE WAY TO CLEAN UP THE WATERFRONT

(Continued from Page 3)

Bowers' henchmen to stay away from work. There is a small group of actual dock workers in the local who play ball with the Bowers and are rewarded for it with a chance for more regular work. Those people may be so foolish as to believe it is their duty to stand by the racketeering bosses of the local. But they are far from a majority of the local. So the effort of the Bowers to picture the one-day stoppage as a "rank and file" revolt, is just so much poppycock.

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THE LONGSHOREMEN have no reason to object to a real investigation and exposure of the assortment of convicted robbers, murderers, dope peddlers, shakedown artists, gamblers and bookies who now run their union in New York under the leadership of "King" Ryan. They will never make this union their own and improve their working and living conditions until they run these characters off the waterfront. They certainly have no cause to worry when these people are called before an investigating committee to be exposed for what they are.

There is, of course, a big question on the real intentions of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's State Crime Commission. The chief concern of the probers is not with the interests of the workers. Like so many such past commissions, the object is to display these putrid characters who run the union in order to discredit unionism as such before the public and to discredit such of the corrupt political machine men, in this case of the Democratic Party, who help keep these gangsters in power. From all indications they will do another job on Ambassador William O'Dwyer whose role in the waterfront situation was brought out some in the Kefauver investigation.

The employers, at most, will get a top on the wrist for their "complacency" while the port of New York gets a "bad name." The fact that the shipping companies are the real beneficiaries of this racketeering system and are most responsible for perpetuating its very base, the job-selling "shape-up" hiring system, will not be spotlighted in the hearings.

The basic fact still remains, as it always was, that if the longshoremen are to take hold of their own union and turn it into a real weapon in their own interest, they'll have to do their own cleanup job, just as the West Coast longshoremen did in 1934. No commission will do it for them.

At last we are beginning to hear from the shops. Three New York garment workers brought in $22 collected for The Worker, A "65'er" $10; a group of auto workers $36; an East New York, Brooklyn group, $60; S. C., a garment worker, $15; Ali F., garment worker, $3; R. L., garment worker, $15; A. S. and A. M., $10; A group of ALP members, West Brighton, $10; a pocketbook worker, West Brighton, $10; E. J., Toledo, $5; a friend, Worcester, Mass., $10; a Los Angeles friend, $10; an Allentown, Pa. friend, $5.

Among the Brooklyn contributions is $3 from Andy Nora, kids of a neighbor friend who parted with their birthday money and one dollar that my own daughter Vicki saved up.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES is utterly thrilled over the appointment of Winthrop W. Aldrich, head of the National City Bank, to be Eisenhower's Ambassador to England. As the absolute, clinching proof of the banker's qualifications, the Times announces that he "would not look out of place in the House of Lords." Do we kneel now?

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THE NEWS claims that workers never become Communists. Which is why, presumably, the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit was slapped on American labor, with the News' hearty approval.

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THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN'S Frank Conniff, sourly commenting on the Democratic Party's failure to evaluate its "overwhelming defeat," recommends the example of the "more realistic" Communists. "Over the weekend in the Daily Worker," writes Conniff (referring to an election analysis by the N. Y. State Communist Party), "the comrades publicly proclaimed many errors of strategy and tactics. . . ." A lot of J-A readers must be wondering what kind of secret conspiracy this Communist Party is, to publicly acknowledge its mistakes.

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THE POST, frightened by the tremendous world-wide campaign for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, launches a McCarthyite smear job—the emphasis being on the alleged "Communist" character of this campaign. But at the same time the Post editorial smears as "Communists" those who don't want the Rosenbergs to die, an Oliver Pilat article argues that Communists "will probably experience real relief" if the Rosenbergs die and take their alleged "secrets" with them. How proud the Post must be! In its hideous competition with Walter Winchell as to who is more "anti-Communist"—meaning really anti-human, the Post is forging ahead. See all the space it uses just to have one father and mother killed?

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THE WORLD-TELEGRAM insists that Washington approval of the Indian resolution on Korea constitutes "appeasement" of the Soviet Union. Even an ersatz peace is more than the Telegram can bear.—R.F.

17 INVITED BACK

BERKELEY, Cal. (FP).—After more than two years the University of California has invited back the 17 faculty members who were dismissed for refusing to sign the regents' "loyalty" oath, and invited back 10 others who did not take their cases to the court but were recommended for reinstatement.

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UNIONS AND JIMCROW

THE NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL, at its recent Cleveland convention, again highlighted one of the main issues confronting the working class of this nation—equal rights for Negro workers to all jobs. And the findings of the NNLC convention make it even clearer than it has been made before that this issue cannot be resolved except by a vigorous campaign to realize the special demands of the Negro workers.

How can the jimcrow bars in some 30-odd international unions be breached unless there is a consciously organized campaign in the labor movement against this form of union-splitting white supremacy?

How can the meager average weekly wage of $1,300 for Negro workers be brought up to the still inadequate $3,445 for white workers unless every trade union adopts a program for Negro job rights, upgrading and apprenticeship training?

Can a labor movement really defend the interests of organized workers and permit the employers to keep Negro women workers in work classifications where they earn a weekly average wage of $9.07?

• • •

THOSE LABOR LEADERS who are willing to "let things ride" should heed the words of William R. Hood, president of the NNLC and secretary of UAW-CIO Ford Local 600:

"Measured by the progress made in 1951, the Negroes will get equality in the year 2036. But we don't intend to wait that damn long!"

Faced with new attacks by the employers, labor cannot afford the luxury of white supremacy that long either. No single move would strengthen labor more to meet these impending blows than the fight for full integration of Negro workers. Moreover, this step would give the workers the firm basis for a fighting alliance with the Negro people as a whole.

A beginning has been made by the CIO United Auto Workers in cooperation with the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People in setting up anti-discrimination committees. A few other unions, not affiliated with the NNLC, but no doubt affected by its campaign, resolved to insist upon fair employment practices clauses in all union contracts. This is all to the good.

There should be a united fight to break down the walls against Negro workers in the railroad, hotel, retail and department stores, airlines, skilled building trades and others. This part of the fight for democracy cannot be evaded by a single workers' organization.

JUDGE KAUFMAN'S CLAIM

JUDGE IRVING KAUFMAN, who wants to make sure that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg die in the electric chair, removed himself from hearing their new appeal. The defense had charged that he was, in the mild legal language used, "prejudiced."

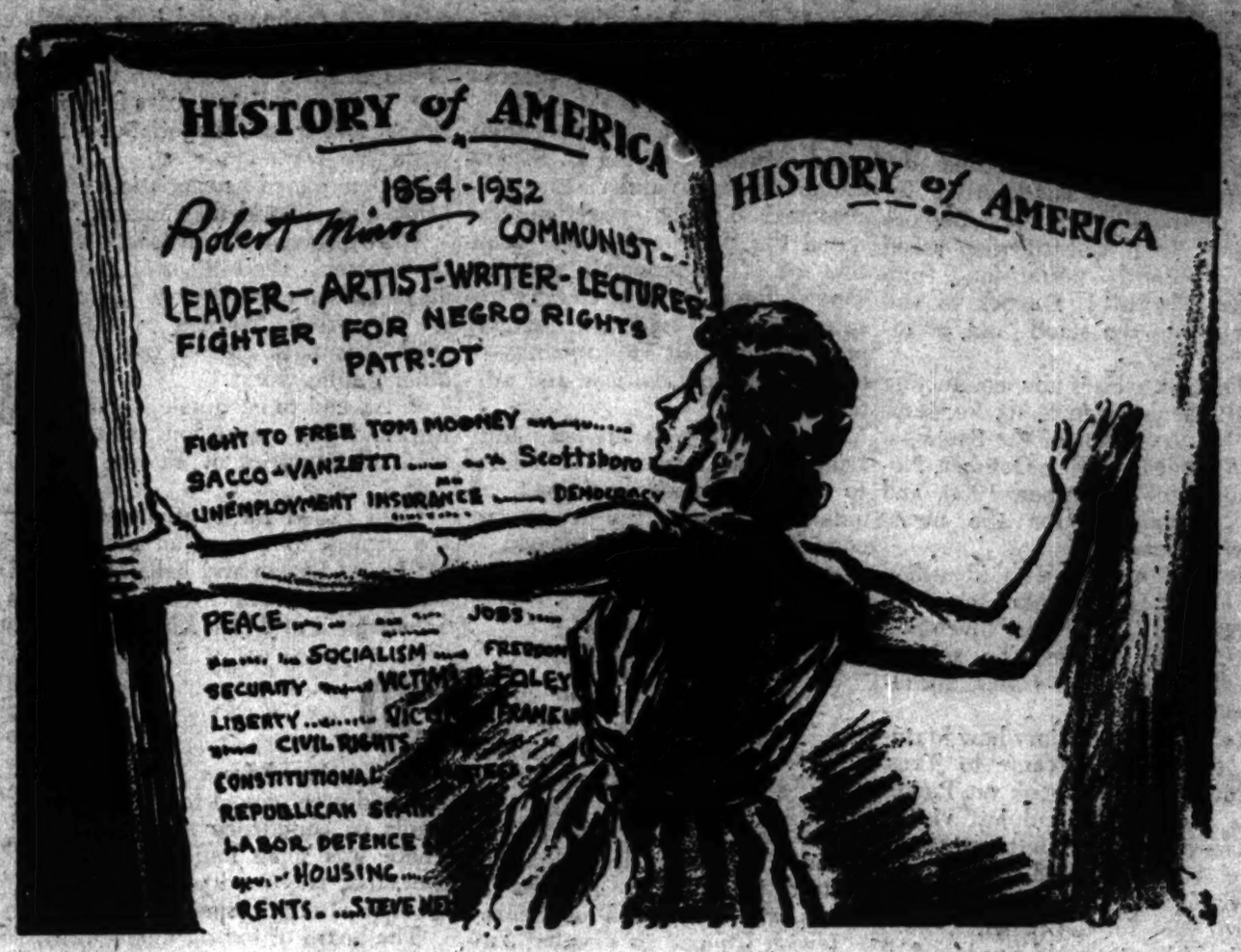
Judge Kaufman indignantly denies that he is "prejudiced" and asserts with much emphasis that the two martyrs got a fair trial in the American tradition.

The American tradition of courtroom trials is not a single tradition. There are two traditions. There is the tradition of a fair trial and there is the tradition of the frameup, the tradition of bought or terrorized juries, and the tradition of wild hysteria fanned by the press and government officials in cases involving the Negro people, the labor movement, and today, the Communists or any progressives who fall into the dragnet.

Their conviction is not backed by a single piece of evidence. In other circumstances, the officials could not get a conviction on such evidence to convict a pickpocket. There simply does not exist the slightest evidence to confirm the crude forgery of the government's case.

Furthermore, Judge Kaufman had the audacity to claim that the non-existent "secret" which the Rosenbergs were alleged to have "stolen" was the cause of the Korean war! There is no "secret" and they did not "steal" what did not exist; but the judge did not hesitate to turn the nation's hatred of Wall Street's profitable war in Korea against two innocent people.

This horror is arousing the conscience of mankind. Protests and demands for Presidential clemency for the Rosenbergs are pouring in from all corners of the globe to the White House. Be sure that you and your organizations are doing their part to halt this crime.



How Industrial Regions Voted in Recent Elections

(First Article)

An analysis of the vote in industrial communities highlights three facts:

1. While organized labor and the Negro people in the main continued to vote for the Democratic Party, Eisenhower succeeded in chipping away at the vote in industrial communities.

2. In many instances, organized workers were unable to carry the votes of their own families. Many housewives, sons and daughters of wage earners and young workers voted for Eisenhower.

3. In many states Stevenson ran behind the rest of the ticket though he did draw more votes than Truman in '48. (His larger vote came mainly from the big increase of more than 11 million in the total vote cast.)

• • •

Three major factors operated to undermine labor's influence and vitality in this election.

1. The main segments of labor had no program for peace. They either remained silent on the Korean war and the mounting casualty lists (numbering tens of thousands of uniformed sons of labor); or they echoed Stevenson's cry that the war was necessary, that the war drive must be pursued, with all else subordinated to it.

2. As a result, labor's ability to mobilize its members, their families and their natural allies in the community on the crucial issues of economic and democratic rights was handicapped and compromised.

3. The majority of organized labor, with no independent political perspective, tied itself up in knots and supported the very party it had but a few months before been forced to attack.

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Exactly one year ago, Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the United Automobile Workers, reminded the CIO convention of its successful efforts on behalf of Truman in 1948 because of his liberal-sounding program. He added:

"I say President Truman and his administration have made very feeble efforts to put this program into effect; have been very inept in enacting their fine promises of 1948. . . . I submit that the convention of the Democratic Party should not last too long. All that they have to do is re-adopt the fine program they adopted in 1948, because it has been only slightly used."

A few months later, at the Democratic Party Platform Committee last July, Walter Reuther declared that labor leaders had urged labor to vote for Truman in '48 because of the Democratic platform. The Democrats, he said, could still stand on the '48 platform—they hadn't used any of it.

A similar attack was delivered by President Dan Tobin of the Teamsters in the International Teamster (August, 1952). Said Tobin of the Democratic Party: "I also knew that the men in the party have come out and promised this and that to labor. And I also know that they sit back and laugh during the cocktail hour and boast of how they made certain promises to appease the men of labor."

Thus, top officialdom of labor was forced to admit that the Truman record was hardly one to inspire the workers. The obvious conclusion would seem to be that labor could no longer put its faith in the Democratic Party. Or, at the very least, if one was as yet unprepared to accept that conclusion, that there certainly could be no unqualified endorsement and that labor must be alerted and organized to fight to guarantee support for its most urgent demands.

The official labor leaders did neither. The Democratic Party high command was therefore able to operate on the theory that labor had no place to go except into the arms of the Eisenhower-Nixon-Taft combination which it hated and feared.

Stevenson's major capital (but not enough to elect him) was the justifiable fear among millions of workers and the Negro people of the Eisenhower-Dixiecrat alliance, of Taft and McCarthy—of the GOP as a whole.

Labor officialdom led the bulk of the labor movement into a blind alley. This is the basic reason for the untenable position of labor in the 1952 elections.

• • •

George Morris, in his series on The Coming CIO Convention (Daily Worker—Nov. 13) traced the origin of labor's present day electoral policy. He wrote:

"The moment the CIO's leaders tied the organization to support of the Truman Doctrine and Marshal Plan line (since 1946), the workers were taken down a road that led to the Korean war, its economic by-products like inflation and high taxes, and the consequent victory for labor's most blatant enemies on Nov. 4."

Take a closer look at the fruits of this policy as it showed itself in the election returns.

In the industrial state of Massachusetts, Stevenson received 1,086,721 votes, losing to Eisenhower by 206,000 votes. He received 64,000 votes fewer than Truman in 1948—although the total vote cast was about 300,000 greater. He ran behind Dever, Democratic candidate for Governor, by 77,709, and behind Kennedy, Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator, by 120,184 votes.

In 1950, Dever carried nine industrial cities, including Lawrence, New Bedford, Fall River, Worcester and Pittsfield by nearly 100,000. On Nov. 4, he carried them by less than 24,000. He carried New Bedford in 1950 by 10,800 against a bare 300 this year. He won Pittsfield by 35,000 in 1950, to lose it this time by 4,000, and so on. Dever lost statewide by 18,500 votes.

In the shoe center of Brockton, Eisenhower got 19,345 votes to 13,957 for Stevenson. In 1948, Truman rolled up 15,672 votes and won by a margin of 1,417.

These figures take on even greater significance when one realizes that "between 1932 and 1944, New England's Democratic vote did not shift by more than 2 percent in any election. . . ." (The Future of American Politics, by Sam Lubell) and that the Democratic percentage of the vote cast in 1936 in Lowell was 73 percent, in New Bedford 65 percent, in Fall River 67 percent, etc.

Obviously, the workers and their families, and the small shopkeepers in the various textile towns were influenced by Eisenhower's intensive campaign in Massachusetts, with its emphasis on Korea. Nor could they swallow the Truman-Stevenson line, echoed by some labor leaders that "you never had it so good." It was not only the

(Continued on Page 7)

Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

on the back of it.

Redirect examination of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, second defense witness, was deferred for part of the session when defense attorney John T. McTernan asked and received permission from Judge Edward J. Dimock to call Harrison to the stand "out of order."

Harrison, who is now conducting a radio program in Santa Fe, testified he was editor of the Santa Fe New Mexican during October, November and December, 1950, and was responsible for the newspaper's content.

He said a man who identified himself as Harvey Matt came to his office in October or November, 1950. He testified he subsequently came to know Matt as Matusow.

Harrison told the jury how Matusow told him he came to Taos, N. M., to write a book on Puerto Rico, claiming he had just visited it. The editor said Matusow stated he was in need of money and asked if he could do a piece on Puerto Rico for the paper.

"I told him I would pay him $10 or $15 for an article and pictures," Harrison testified.

He recalled that Matusow delivered the article, that the paper published it and that a check was later sent to Matusow as payment.

Matusow, under subpena by the defense, was brought into the courtroom. Harrison looked at him and said Matusow was the man who sold him the article.

It was shown earlier in the trial that the article the informer sold the Santa Fe paper as his original composition was copied word for word from an article by Cesar Andreu, president of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico. It was published in "Political Affairs" under the title "Puerto Rico—Fifty Years Under American Imperialism."

"Had you known it was not an original article by Harvey Matt, would you have accepted it for publication?," McTernan asked the former editor.

"I would not," Harrison replied.

"Would you have paid for it?" was the next question.

"I would not," the witness answered.

Assistant prosecutor David L. Marks, obviously stung by this exposure of false testimony and corrupt dealings of his witness, complained meekly he had "grave doubts about this whole line of testimony."

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn returned to the witness stand and ripped into the prosecution's claim that the Communist Party welcomed economic crises, with all their misery and unemployment and the horrors of war, as a basis for revolution.

"The Communist Party does not want misery and suffering," she declared. "If that were so we wouldn't support the trade union movement."

Questioned by defense attorney Mary Kaufman, Miss Flynn outlined to the jury the party's program to mitigate effects of economic crisis on the masses of the people. She described the party's fight against bureaucracy in government as a fight directed against big business and gangster control, highlighting her testimony with current examples.

Questioned by Judge Dimock, she patiently explained how the party's constitution demanded full support by every party member of the U. S. Constitution and how the party fought for extension of democratic rights.

Attacking another pet prosecution theory, Miss Flynn testified:

"We oppose with all our being efforts to stave off an economic crisis by preparing for war that would cost millions of lives of American boys."

She told the jury "we do not have fascism in America today" and explained it was the party's opinion the "American people will not permit it." But, she added, there are creeping fascist trends as exemplified in the Taft-Hartley and McCarran Acts, the persecution of the foreign-born, political persecution and acts of jimcrow and anti-Semitism.

Asked if the party ever advocated overthrow of the U. S. government by force and violence, she answered in the negative and stated the party advocates "coalition of all democratic and advanced forces in our country" to carry out by legislative activity programs to halt the advance of economic misery, fascism and militarism.

Miss Flynn, who has been testifying for 31 days, is scheduled to continue under re-direct examination when the court reconvenes at 10:30 a.m. today.

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 3)

"The Rosenberg affair seems to be a grave miscarriage of justice and a savage sentence, calling out for reconsideration and revision."

Simone Cahen, French lawyer: "I hope, Mr. President, that my protest joined with millions of others will save the Rosenbergs.

Jewish Council to Combat Fascism and Anti-Semitism, Melbourne, Australia: "The Jewish Council to Combat Fascism and Anti-Semitism in Australia urges you immediately to reprieve Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the victims of a second Dreyfus affair which has shocked the world."

Shaw Desmond, author and world lecturer: "I frankly have little doubt that a carrying out of the electric chair sentence upon Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and a refusal to commute the sentence may have unwonted repercussions in London and even throughout the British Empire. This is no exaggeration, as even if the parties were guilty, a death sentence for espionage would shock the British public and, so far as one can judge at this distance, their guilt, to put it mildly, is a matter of considerable doubt."

Others who sent appeals were Pierre Braun and Charles Lederman, lawyers; Henry Collins, English historian; Benjamin Farrington, English scientific historian; Gwyn Thomas, Welsh novelist, and the Belgian Sections of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers.

Nearly a hundred former readers of the Daily Compass vowed at a meeting last Friday to do all in their power to save the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The meeting, organized by the Yorkville-East Side Compass club, heard Mrs. Helen Sobell explain the issues in the Rosenberg frameup. Mrs. Sobell is the wife of Morton Sobell, who was sentenced to 30 years in the same frameup.

Well over $100 was contributed to the Rosenberg defense, two-thirds of the audience sent postcards from the meeting, and all agreed, as well, to send wires or letters that night when they got home.

The executive committee was instructed to consider participation in any delegations and other actions that might be taken in behalf of the Rosenbergs.

Fur Union

(Continued from Page 3)

program and the program of the leaders of the CIO and AFL."

The report urged that the effort to establish labor unity be intensified in the districts and areas where the IFLWU has local unions. It stressed that if a united labor movement of CIO, AFL and Independent unions could be established it would enable the labor movement to initiate a campaign for organization and education unparalleled in the history of the American labor movement.

The report dealt with the serious economic problems of the fur and leather industries.

Gold's report pointed to the growing signs that our country was headed toward a devastating economic crisis as a result of the war economy. It proposed a 4-point program which would establish a peacetime economy and help avert the effects of an economic crisis. These include:

- An immediate cease-fire in Korea and peace negotiations to settle the war.
- Determined negotiations to bring about world disarmament.
- To prevent the dislocation of the economy, the billions of dollars allocated for war industry, be used for low-rent housing projects, roads, hospitals, schools, parks and other public works.
- An end to economic isolationism and the expansion of trade with all countries of Europe and Asia.

Gold called for continuation of the efforts to secure an amnesty for Irving Potash and halt the persecution of Board Members Jack Schneider and Myer Klig.

CIO

(Continued from Page 1)

Both sides continued to issue statements of confidence in a victory. There was some indication, however, that Haywood picked up additional strength since yesterday.

The board of the oil union, with 118,000 votes, was reported five to two for Haywood. The doubtful furniture union credited with 54,000 votes, was also reported in the Haywood column. Main attention was fixed on the United Rubber Workers with 236,000 votes.

Haywood, who presided and was scheduled to make a speech, did not make it today, although the text was ready. There was no explanation for the change, decided upon by a short lunch-hour meeting of the vice-presidents. With the race so close, each side watches for even the slightest advantage.

Resumption of AFL-CIO unity negotiations was indicated today by the convention's response to a speech by Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin. Tobin warned of the threat to the labor movement from the men Eisenhower was putting into the government and called for acceptance by the CIO of AFL president George Meany's proposal for renewed merger talks.

With the convention applauding the proposal, Haywood responded with an assurance that the convention would act on a resolution for labor unity and added that he already had a talk with Meany.

Tobin said the movement must "prepare itself for some serious challenges." This, he added was "particularly true of the CIO." He said that since passage of Taft-Hartley the unions had "failed to make any substantial gains in membership."

In the last few months there have been reports of growing resistance to union demands among some employers, he said, adding he does not think Eisenhower's election is likely to "discourage" this trend.

Listing some of the new anti-labor bills in the offing, Tobin said:

"This is a time to close rainks and present a united front against labor's enemies."

He warned the number of unorganized workers is growing at a far more rapid rate than those organized.

He noted that Meany's call was "no call for return like the prodigal son and admit past error."

This was an implied dig at the late William Green who never tired of calling upon the CIO to "return to the house of labor."

Appeal for Harold Ward

framed Harvester worker facing the electric chair

Funds are urgently needed for his defense!

Send contributions to Ken Born, Committee to Free Harold Ward, 37 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

News Guild to Vote on Latest 'Eagle' Offer

The Newspaper Guild unit of the Brooklyn Eagle will meet Dec. 12 to decide whether to accept or reject the latest offer of the employer, it was announced yesterday. A Guild strike of editorial and commercial workers at the Eagle which had been set for last Saturday was postponed for two weeks when the newspaper made its new offer.

The Eagle is expected in the next days to spell out the details of the offer which included a 5½ percent general wage increase, reslotting, all overtime to be paid at time-and-one half and reopening of wages, vacations and severance pay after one year. The overtime proposal was a new one, and it was reported that the employer's new package totalled $1,400 as compared to $1,200 previously.

CIO Wins in 2 Bigelow - Sanford Carpet Plants

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 1 (FP).—The CIO Textile Workers Union won the right to represent both the Amsterdam, N. Y., and Thompsonville, Conn., mills of the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. in an unusual NLRB election. The vote was 2,388 to 1,727 for the CIO union over the AFL United Textile Workers.

The AFL union formerly held bargaining rights for the Thompsonville plant while the CIO union represented the Amsterdam workers. The NLRB ruled recently, however, that both plants should constitute a single bargaining unit.

Votes in the Bigelow election were counted here because this city was selected as "neutral ground" about equally distant from each location. Before the count the ballots were mixed up so there would be no way of knowing which votes came from where. The final results, however, strongly indicated each plant had voted for the union it formerly had.

The CIO victory margin was almost exactly equal to the difference in the size of the two mills, with the larger Amsterdam setup prevailing.

A TWUA spokesman in Amsterdam said his union would take immediate steps to organize a new local in Thompsonville and begin negotiations for a contract.

Metal Miners Affect Vote in New Mexico

BAYARD, N. M., Dec. 1.—Political action paid off for Amalgamated Local 890, International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, which recently held a 14-month strike against the New Jersey Zinc Co. Punitive action against the union on the part of county politicos was heavy, resulting in fines of $60,000 and jail sentences totaling 1,148 in jail.

In the top county contest, union votes succeeded in defeating Sheriff Leslie K. Goforth, who was replaced by a candidate committed to no violence in future labor disputes.

The miners in Grant County gave a 2,000 vote lead to Sen. Dennis Chavez (D) in his Senatorial fight with Republican Pat Hurley.

Chavez's statewide plurality was only 5,000 votes and his victory is being challenged by Hurley.

The majority of union-recommended candidates won on Nov. 4.

Another feature of the Local 890 vote was a relatively strong vote for Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party. Offically Hallinan got 469 votes. That his number is far short of the real vote is known to the membership, because several precincts with active PP members and workers, showed no PP votes.

PRICE LIDS LIFTED ON MEN'S CLOTHES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The government suspended ceiling prices on nearly all men's clothing today.

DO YOUR **CHRISTMAS SHOPPING** *of Imported Linens* **TODAY**

Sale on now at

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Classified Ads

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MANDOLIN — Class for beginners, starts Thursday, Dec. 4 at 7 p.m. Instruction free to members, dues 50c weekly. Don't write for information. Come and register. $1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization. N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra at 106 E. 14th St. near 4th Ave., N. Y. C.

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Negro Labor Council Votes Plan Of Struggle on Cultural Front

By ABNER BERRY

Man does not live by bread alone, and Negro workers leaven their struggle for equal economic rights with the culture of their people.

This is evidenced in the rich language used by speakers in the conventions of the National Negro Labor Council; in their reliance upon folk sources for images and similes; in the expressive lyrics and melodies of the gospel song and the joyous "jubilees."

But, more than this, the NNLC in its Cleveland convention, adopted a cultural program. Henceforth, the Council will seek to organize artists, material and outlets for the cultural output of Negroes now dammed up and frustrated by white supremacists who either ignore Negro culture or seek to subvert it into "entertainment" for rich whites.

• • •

Paul Robeson, the outstanding American actor-singer whom the white supremacists have sought to "kill" as an artist, participated in the convention and revealed in his speech to the opening session the pioneering work of the NNLC in bringing artist and audience together. He said:

"You made it possible—in Berkley, Los Angeles, Seattle, Denver, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Chicago, Newark and other cities—for an artist to sing to thousands who had not heard him before in person. You made it possible when problems arose (there are still some people, you know, who think I ought to keep my mouth shut—even in song) you made the issue an issue for all Negroes and all men and women who love democracy and support the Constitution."

Robeson was joined in the convention by John Garth, III, a leading actor and vocalist, and William Marshall, the Negro actor who starred in "Green Pastures" and the movie "Lydia Bailey." At the final session of the convention, the three artists assumed the responsibility of beginning a National Negro Theatre as a section of the NNLC.

Marshall, a towering, handsome young man, told the convention of the plight of Negro artists today,

WILLIAM MARSHALL

PAUL ROBESON

being practically barred from radio, television and the movies. He proposed a national conference of Negro artists—musicians, actors and others—as the first step toward the theatre project. By seeking to organize and help open outlets for Negro artists, Marshall said, the Negro workers would bring "an additional force" to their struggles on the economic field.

The actor's statement had already been proved when a group of worker-actors unveiled a gripping one-act play for the opening session of the convention in St. Matthews Methodist Church.

The play had to do with the recruitment of a Negro worker to scab in a Chicago strike, the impact of his action on his family and his final reunion with his family and his fellow-workers against the employers and their agents.

The play was written by Oscar Brown, Chicago Negro writer, and was performed on a bare stage. But so realistic was the writing and the action that the tense audience cried during scenes where the Negro wife and mother fought alone for her husband's and her people's honor.

It was one of the best examples of art which grew directly out of the struggles of Negro workers and is a good omen of what is to come in the inevitable artistic renaissance that is just beginning.

The fact that the play was put on in a Negro church emphasized another side of the convention decision to fight for and promote Negro culture—there are tens of thousands of church auditoriums as natural outlets.

Indeed, for most Negroes in the U. S., the only cultural outlet has been, and is, the church.

Most Negro concert artists were first church soloists; the church organ and the Sunday school piano were the first steps for many Negro musicians toward professional recognition; and many Negro actors and actresses received their early training in skits, religious tableaux and Bible plays put on by church groups.

In recognition of this, Robeson announced, to accompanying applause of approval, that he was now a member of the choir of Harlem's Mother Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church.

And along with other speakers, Robeson urged the Negro workers to take a consistent interest in their churches and the problems of their churches in order that the churches and Negro labor should march together.

With this development, America should witness a flowering of Negro culture surpassing everything that has occurred in the past. The "New Negro" is fast coming into his own.

Lester Rodney is ill. His column, "On the Scoreboard" will be resumed tomorrow.

The Vote in Industrial Areas

(Continued from Page 5)

Korean casualty lists, but the sick condition of the textile industry as a result of the one-sided war economy, as well as the crushing taxes and higher prices, that undoubtedly cut so deeply into the votes in these industrial communities.

Eisenhower cynically exploited these facts. Speaking in Worcester on Oct. 20, he said:

"Anyone who says it is my purpose to cut down social security, unemployment insurance, to leave ill and aged destitute, is lying. I do promise . . . (the) halting of inflation, and through eventual lowering of taxes, to preserve for the people of the United States these security gains. . . . Never again must the crime of mass unemployment be visited upon our people. . . . We will enlist all the resources of the Federal Government to insure that this great nation is never again paralyzed by a great depression."

How could a trade union electoral policy of tailing the Democrats with their defense of the war in Korea, and their threadbare "prosperity" slogan, have had any other result? The electoral policy was the political reflection of the economic class-collaboration policies that have resulted in practice in subordinating all the economic issues to the war drive, with disastrous results for the employment, wages and working conditions of the textile workers.

Opinions of observers that McCarthyism also took its toll in the vote are not a surprising conclusion when one considers the groundwork laid by the witchhunt techniques and red-baiting purge pursued for years by top leaders of the textile unions.

(To be concluded)

FUND DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

ley. They all wish they had more to give, and promise more later. One miner remarked, if she can carry on the fight, we certainly can." He gave $2.

"Here in the valley, Gurley has always ben a symbol of courage and righteousness. Many remember the burning words of truth she spoke. Expect to hear from us soon."

From the west coast, one of the Los Angeles targets of local witchhunt terror, Harry Daniels, sends $10 in the hope "this will help keep the only paper outside the Peoples World that fights for peace, democracy and freedom." There is another $5 from a Los Angeles reader, too.

A $10 contribution comes from a Puerto Rican worker in Ponce, Puerto Rico with the simple inscription: "My contribution."

And a New Yorker sends his 11th dollar in honor of "Fighting Bob" Minor, one of the great leaders of the Communist Party who died last week after a long illness.

"We must continue and intensify our fight for peace, for freedom of the Rosenbergs, amnesty for the Smith Act victims, and the many things that are needed for a better world," he writes.

A young electrical worker—in a "right-led union"—apologies for being late in sending his $5 contribution "to our wonderful paper."

"Without it, workers could never know of the struggles of their brothers and sisters all over the land; fighters for Negro freedom would be isolated in their struggles; and the cry for peace in one area would seem alone," he writes. "The paper which you so lovingly build and shape is lovingly received. But it is too much taken for granted."

Recently we told the story of the unemployed worker, one of "two Hunagarian brothers," who contributed his second $20 in this campaign because, as he said, though jobless, he could not afford to the "Worker-less." Yesterday, we received the third $20 contribution from him.

"Did not expect my letter, the first to any publication, to hit the headlines," he writes. "It gave me an unforgettable thrill. Am still jobless and yet am enclosing another $20 as I can't bear to see my little saving intact while our Worker is in danger. It is a powerful beaconlight, without which we would be groping in this dark age."

"Ten bucks isn't much," write two peace workers from Salt Lake City, Utah. "But it is all we can scrape together now, and will try to send more later. The Daily Worker gives us courage to fight harder for peace and a better life. We cannot let it be driven out of existence by the forces of raction."

The young worker from Melrose, Mass., who has been sending part of his pay check weekly until he has contributed his week's pay of $37.82, sent another $5, making a total of $25—"$12.82 to go," he writes.

The Sunnyside Freedom of the Press Committee, which previously contributed $74, came through again with $72. And the Rockaway section of the Communist Party collected $50.75 in view of the emergency in which the paper finds itself.

From Denver comes $30, of which $20 is from an old-timer who sends his second $20 contribution, while the other $10 is from another veteran supporter.

"The campaign is beginning to roll here; we expect to send more very shortly," writes the reader who is taking the lead in the campaign in the Rocky Mountain area.

From Rochester comes $51, and there is $2.50 from a Rochester reader.

A maritime worker came in with $30, and a group of seamen in Camden, N. J. came along with another $15. An east side group in Manhattan brought in $60, and another group—from Lower Manhattan which brought in $20 last week, came through with $50 Friday.

Some Brooklyn readers brought in $40.50 collected in behalf of Abner Berry's column; and another group of Brooklynites came up with $8.50. A garment worker brought in $15—$5 for Morris, another $5 for Berry and $5 in honor of Pettis Perry, Communist Party leader now on trial at Foley Square, who has been a frequent contributor to thee Daily Worker.

Queens County readers came in with $143, and there was another $10 from a group on 90th St., Queens.

Friends of the paper in west midtown area, Manhattan, brought in $18.25, and from the northwest Bronx came $20, half for Lester Rodney's column and half for Robert Friedman.

Several Brooklynites contributed $40 through Mike Singer, and five "admirers of Mike Singer" brought along $5.

Three Bronxites bring in $20 "for the paper which, despite mistakes and shortcomings," alone expresses the fervent hope of our people for peace."

There was $5 from Allentown, Pa.; $5, St. Petersburg; $5, Toledo; $11, a Phila. Professional; $10, G. M., Oxford, Miss.; M. T., South Bend, Ind.; another $5 Phila.; $20, from a group of Polish workers in Newark; $5, from a fellow journalist in Newark; $2 more from J. S., who earlier sent $25; and several anonymous contributions of various amounts from New York City.

'Limelight' And the Fight For Peace

Brooklyn

Dear Mr. Platt,

There seems to be some feeling among Marxists that Chaplin in "Limelight" failed to take as progressive a position as he had in some of his other most recent film. Letters printed in your column point to Chaplin's failure "to touch on social injustice," to take "a partisan position," to take "the side of the masses," or to deal with problems of imperialism and war.

Although I, too, felt that "Limelight" lacked a progressive political content, it is my belief now that Chaplin's espousal of the dignity of man, the beauty and richness of human relationships, the innate sanctity of human life, and his assertion that human dignity is achieved through the search for truth, comprise a philosophy which is indeed political and partisan.

In the imperialist world capital, where all human values are debased, where truth is crucified, human relationships horribly twisted and distorted; where life itself is only the means for making profit, Chaplin's appeal to life and humanity is a defiant challenge to the appeasers of the people. It is of necessity anti-war, anti-imperialist and therefore a weapon for peace. In forging this weapon Chaplin has taken his stand in the fight for peace, the paramount political problem of our day.

—N. E.

PERSONAL

(For the Rosenbergs)

By MATTHEW HALL

Two will be murdered unless you act,
(So little time, so much to do)
Two will be murdered, this is a fact,
(And the next to be murdered might even be you).

Freedom's not something you carve from a hillside
Or build on a plain with a spire to the sky,
Freedom's a letter you write to the President
Telling him firmly, "These two must not die!"

Who are the innocent, who are the guilty?
Cry out their names with each tick of the clock—
Martinsville Seven, Sacco Vanzetti,
Willie McGee — (even you in the dock),

High on their benches, the Judges are sitting,
The President, Governors, men of repute,
Holding a gun with an edge on the trigger
And you are the one they are aiming to shoot—

Don't turn around with your hands on your eyelids,
Unable to move and unable to scream,
Telling yourself it will soon be all over,
You aren't awake and it's only a dream,

It's you who will die though you think you are living,
It isn't a dream and you're really awake,
So do something—do something—speak out in anger,
And prevent a great crime for your own sweet sake.

(Reprinted from 'Jewish Life')

BRAZILIAN AND MEXICAN ART AT EXHIBIT DEC. 6, 7

The works of leading Brazilian graphic artists, never before exhibited in the United States, will be the feature of the Brazilian and Mexican Graphic Art Exhibit to be held Friday and Saturday, 1 to 7 p.m. at the Hotel Albert, 42 East 11 Street. Admission is free.

A symposium on Modern Art & the People will be held Sunday, 7:30 p.m. at the Hotel Albert.

Admission to the symposium is $1.

Minor

(Continued from Page 1)

Gurley Flynn, speaking for the National Committee of the Communist Party, when she said, "It is true such a life cannot end. Such a spirit does not die, for its contribution is immortal.

"In the hearts and minds of thousands and thousands, north, east, south and west, the spirit of Bob Minor will always be fighting. It will continue that fight until that great day of victory which Bob hoped to see and which he always said was nearer than many realized. We say farewell to the physical, the mortal remains of Bob. But we hold close to our hearts the living spirit, the fighting force of Robert Minor."

MEMORIES

In this spirit also Joseph North opened the meeting recalling his own recollections of "Fighting Bob" being beaten to the ground by policemen in the 1930 hunger march; only to rise again to give leadership to the demonstrating unemployed.

The Scottsboro case, Spain, the fight to free Tom Mooney, Sacco and Vanzetti, and in recent days the struggle against Smith Act frameups—these were a kaleidoscope of scenes from Bob Minor's busy, fruitful life which North and other speakers cited.

Sometimes a speaker's voice would break and he would choke up a little. But always the remarks were pervaded with resolution and determination.

PLEDGE

Pettis Perry, speaking for the National Committee of the Communist Party, looked toward the coffin where Bob Minor's body lay in state and solemnly pledged to fight as he did for the right of the working class and for the people.

"We pledge to you, Bob," said Perry, "that we will be as energetic as you in the battle to free the Negro people of slavery and degradation. . . . We pledge to you to fight unceasingly and relentlessly until all the people of our country are free and we are moving toward the socialism which was yours and is our goal."

William Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, described Bob Minor as "one of the greatest champions of the Bill of Rights, of civil liberties and constitutional guarantees the working people of America have ever produced."

Simon W. Gerson, speaking on behalf of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party, recalled a quotation from Lenin which he had heard Minor cite—that man must "so live that dying he may say, I have given all my life and my strength for the greatest cause in the world—the liberation of humanity."

No more fitting epitaph for Minor could be found, Gerson said.

Other speakers included:

Dr. Harry F. Ward, who said Minor was "a big man any way you measured him."

Abner Berry, speaking for the editors and staff of the Daily Worker, which Bob Minor once edited; Mac Fishman for the Veterans of the Lincoln Brigade; Samuel Sillen, for the artists and writers of Masses and Mainstream; Claudia Jones, for the CP National Committee, who emphasized Bob Minor's encouragement of young people; Hugo Gellert, artist, who said Minor was "the greatest political cartoonist of all times;" Harry Sacher, one of the victimized attorneys of the original Foley Square Smith Act trial, who paid tribute to Minor's profound understanding of the Bill of Rights and the Constitution.

As the guard of honor carried the coffin to the waiting hearse, Lillian Goodman sang "My Beloved Comrade," accompanied on the piano by Teak Thomas.

The guard of honor included:

Louis Weinstock, William L. Patterson, W. W. Weinstone, Michael Gold, Samuel Sillen, Abner Berry, Al Lannon, Pettis Perry, Betty Gannett, Claudia Jones, Alexander Trachtenberg, V. J. Jerome, George Blake, Jacob Mindel, Arnold Johnson, Marion Bachrach, Simon W. Gerson, Isidore Begun, Israel Amter, James W. Ford, Peggy Dennis, Alan Max, Rose Baron, May Williamson, Edna Winston, Harry Haywood, Anna Rochester, Grace Hutchins, Charles White, Fred Ellis, William Gropper, Jessica Smith, Janet Silber, Maurice Becker, Paul Novick, Milton Howard and Sender Garlin.

Honorary pallbearers were announced as follows: William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis, Benjamin J. Davis, John Williamson, Jack Stachel, Gus Hall, Henry Winston, Bob Thompson, Gil Green, John Gates, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Irving Potash. Active pallbearers were to be announced later.

Among the messages read were:

From **Paul Robeson** — "Bob Minor's fighting spirit will long pervade the struggles of the American people for democracy, equality and peace. . . . He held back none of his great gifts . . . in defense of the rights and dignity of my people and of all workers."

Howard Fast—"Bob Minor was one of the great heroes of the American people and particularly of the American working class. His life was marked by courage and devotion to the best interests of mankind."

Israel Amter and Sadie Van Veen—"We have no time for tears, because the great strugles of the day which Bob Minor led must be carried on—for peace, for Negro and white unity and for socialism."

George Meyers, Maryland-D.C. Communist Party.

Among the telegrams received was one from the Pittsburgh Smith Act defendants and one from the board of the Morning Freiheit.

A message from Jessica Smith, editor of the New World Review, stated: "I shall never forget meeting Bob Minor when he visited the Soviet Union in its early years, his ardent enthusiasm, his clear vision of what the new Socialist world that the people were building not only for themselves but for people everywhere."

Margaret Nelson, wife of Steve Nelson, who was scheduled to speak at the services, wired illnes prevented her coming. She said: "Bob Minor was our dearest comrade. We named our son after him. Steve and I pledge to carry on Bob's struggle for world peace and socialism."

Other messages read at the services included the following

Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass: "We come not to mourn the passing of our friend and a friend to humanity, Robert Minor, but to pay tribute to his memory. His was a life of service to migrant workers, city toilers and particularly the Negro people. . . .

"Such efforts as those made by Robert Minor for the equalization of justice and freedom will never be lost to the progressive cause; to the establihment of peace, and to the achievemnt of that better world of tomorrow."

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Shirley Graham: "The nation has lost a man of rare courage and ability at the time of its greatest need."

From editors and staff of National Guardian: "We assuredly speak for the whole Guardian family in every state in expressing our deepest grief that Bob Minor's long and great fight for justice and a better America is ended. He fought the good fight not only as a political leader but as a newspaper man in the finest American tradition."

Fred Ellis, artist: "Bob Minor has created his own monument—in politics as well as in art. And for Bob and those who have learned from him, the two are inseparable. We artists have long revered Bob's work and learned from it. I count myself among Bob's pupils, and as one of them I know that the monument Bob has created will always be an inspiration and an incentive to greater effort in our struggle for peace and progress.

Anton Refregier, artist: "No man ever dies if his life was concerned with the well-being of his fellow man. There is much Bob leaves to the artist, and much to the working class and to the whole of America. May we all learn from him well."

A group of furriers: "Please accept heartfelt condolences. . . . In appreciation of his struggles in behalf of the working class, we are contributing $25 to the Daily Worker of which he was former editor."

Rockwell Kent: "In the death of Robert Minor all mankind has lost a brave, great-hearted, utterly devoted friend. His final monument shall be that greater world and everlasting peace to which his life was dedicated."

John T. Bernard, former Congressman from Minnesota: "The cause to which he gave so much of himself has become a reality to countless millions. We who are still here shall yet earn the right to be able to truthfully say America our beloved country has joined the ranks of peace-loving nations."

John Howard Lawson: "We grieve for Bob Minor, but it seems more fitting to salute his unconquerable spirit. Wherever workers gather, wherever people struggle against oppression there will be something of Bob Minor."

Joseph North reported that while Minor lay in state at Ossining, hundreds of the people of that upstate New York area visited the funeral home to view the body. Among them were Catholics, who knelt at his bier and said a prayer.

He was a "great man and a good man," said one who had known Bob as a neighbor during the 30 years he lived at Croton-on-the-Hudson.

THE DAILY WORKER presents

JOHN PITTMAN
Foreign Editor

and a panel of Daily Worker writers: Abner W. Berry, Rob F. Hall and Bernard Burton.

in the second discussion of Stalin's article on the economic problems of socialism.

Subject: "The Law of Maximum Profits and the Economic Outlook for the U. S."

Friday, Dec. 5, at 8:30 p.m.

at YUGOSLAV HALL
405 W. 41 St.

Admission 50 Cents

Victor Perlo Writes On Israel's Future

The requirements for bringing Israel out of the economic crisis and setting her on the road to prosperity are discussed by Victor Perlo in the fourth article of his current series in the December issue of the progressive monthly, Jewish Life, just out.

The magazine's lead editorial urges action to win clemency for the Rosenbergs.

Other articles are: "The U. S.-Nazi Murder, Inc.," by Gerhard Hagelberg; the campaign against the McCarran-Walter law, by Alec Jones; "What Program for U. S. Zionism," by Louis Harap; "Los Angeles Routs Un-Americans," by George Lewin; an excerpt from an unpublished novel by Chaver Paver; and a review of Tenenbaum's **Underground: History of a People**, by Morris U. Schappes.

ROSE NELSON TO BE HONORED SATURDAY

A tea to honor Rose Nelson will be held at 2 p.m. on Saturday at the Adelphia Hall, 74 Fifth Ave. Miss Nelson, one of 40 women currently facing deportation because of political beliefs, is an outstanding fighter against jimcrow and anti-Semitism.

The tea, under the auspices of the Rose Nelson Defense Committee, will be a sendoff to delegates to the National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans in Detroit, Michigan, Dec. 13 and 14.

Vishinsky

(Continued from Page 1)

not one that may be approached in the future, but a cease-fire on the basis of the Draft Armistice Agreement already approved by the belligerents. He said that point 12 of this Draft says the commanders in the fields shall issue an order calling for the immediate cessation of hostilities on land, at sea and in the air within 12 hours after conclusion of the armistice agreement.

Vishinsky criticized the speech of India's delegate, Krishna Menon, as having failed to convince the Soviet delegation of anything except that "our criticism was well taken, valid and just." He said that Krishna Menon had said the Indian solution and the Soviet resolution were the same thing or directed to the same aim.

"Our resolution is quite different from the Indian resolution," said Vishinsky. He said there was "not a drop of a demand for a cessation of hostilities or a cease-fire as a practical concrete measure" in the Indian resolution.

He said the Indian delegate had declared that his resolution was "opening the door to peace." But how does it happen, asked Vishinsky, that the Indian delegation found it impossible to recommend that hostilities be halted.

Krishna Mennon argued that if his resolution were approved, the first step toward peace would be taken, and that an armistice would be concluded immediately. Vishinsky said the experience of the Panmunjom talks gave no grounds to believe that an armistice agreement would be reached in a short time. "Barring a cessation of hostilities," he said, "it is impossible to budge from the deadlock in which we now are."

CHINESE, KOREAN VIEW

Furthermore, said Vishinsky, Krishna Menon's position might have been understandable if he had not known of the position of the Chinese People's Republic and the Korean Peoples Democratic Republic. However, now that he knows these positions, knows the Chinese and Koreans have declared that an armistice cannot be realized on the basis of the India resolution, to put forward the Indian resolution under such circumstances makes clear its "hollowness."

Vishinsky said the Indian delegate had represented himself as the representative of the Asian peoples, but was turning his back on the Asian peoples, on the Chinese and Korean peoples, by refusing to put in a call for an end to the war in Korea.

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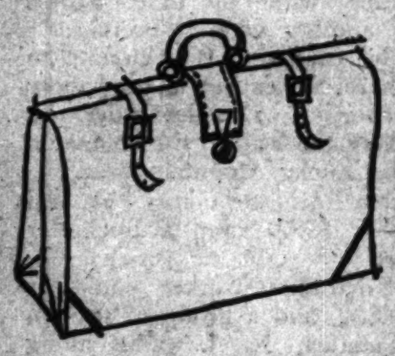

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What's On?

Coming

HELP SAVE the Rosenbergs, demand Truman commute the death sentence. Hear prominent speakers at E.N.Y. Community Center, 602 Cleveland St., Brooklyn. Adm. free. Ausp.: E.N.Y. A.L.P. Tuesday, Dec. 2, 8 p.m.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC Third Anniversary. Hear Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Gerhard Hagelberg, Hope Foye and others at Yugoslav Hall, Sunday, Dec. 7, 7 p.m. Tickets at door $1.25. In advance $1 from the German American, 130 E. 16th St., New York City, GRegory 4-4478.

PAUL YUDITCH

Victim of McCarranism held without bail on Ellis Island concentration camp for 39 days wants to know if you'll be at the

MASS MEETING

To Protest the Walter-McCarran Law and Free the Ellis Island Seven

Tuesday, Dec. 9 — 8 pm
Webster Hall, 119 E. 11 St.

Admission 50c — Ausp.: American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

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REIKO URABE — LOUIS HARAP

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